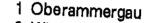
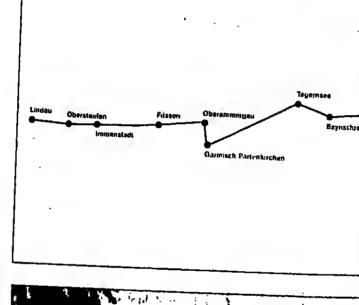
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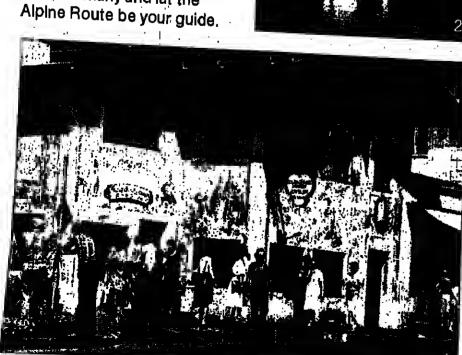


- 2 Königssee
- 3 Lindau
- 4 Neuschwanstein Castle











the German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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4 December 1983 cood year - No. 1110 - By nir

hat the Russians hope ogain by walking out

the American government for American public opinion Is surprised by the Soviet delegnwalk out from the Genevn missile

ington has from the outset acdas genuine the Soviet threats that deployment of medium-range US is in Europe would mark the end current round of talks.

the US government continues to on the assumption that adjournof the Geneva INF missile tulks baned long in advance by the Sonion as a firm feature of Russiun

aim was to intimidate as much of a European public opinion as le to foment fear and uncertainty. which Nato to increasing pulitical ndue to domestic disputes and to age the gradual decoupling of m Europe from Nato and the At-

his view of the situation is one reaby the Reagan administration took mpotary breakdown of the Geneva extremely calmly.

ding members of the US guvern. ontinue to be convinced that

IN THIS ISSUE

further.

has been no substantial chaoge folied States and Soviet Union since the INF talks began two

Pege 2: Quast for disarmement goes on; A tectical play in staggaring deployment; East Bloc hits back with new waapone, Pege 3: Debata sharpens up party differences; Bundestag vote signal for big

powers to act, Pege 4: The reasoning bahind the strategy bahind the miesilas deployment,

The Americans continue to say there must, if medium-range missiles cannot he hanned entirely from Europe, be approximate parity in missile strength.

The Russians demand equal reductions by bath sides, which would to all intents and purposes farce Nato to dispense with medium-range missiles in Eurnpe while allowing the Soviet Union to retain its existing superiority.

Yet this Soviet superiority has already begun to undermine the political potential fur resistance of part of Western European public opinion, at least as seen from Washington.

America, and hy nn meuns merely the US government, is increasingly playing special attention in this context to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Despite the line taken by the current Honn government the Federal Republic is felt to hu increasingly susceptible to both intimidation bids by and friendly gestures from Moscow.

The American media paid at least as much attention to the Cologne SPD conference decision against missile deployment as they did to the Bonn Bundestug's inajority decision in favnur of Nato

In Brituin, America's longstanding ully, the Opposition Labour Party has

Space Agency (ESA). ".

American blo-medical engineer, are monitoring about 70 experiments over their

nine days in space. Spacelab was built in West Germany for the European



Collapse of missiles negotiations dominates Paris-Bonn talks

wo crises dominated the Franco-German talks in Bonn. One was the breakdown of the Gene-

va talks on medium-range missiles. The other was the imminent financial collapse of the European Community.

M. Mitterrand and the Bonn Chancellor, Herr Kohl, both regretted the statement by Mr Andropov but were confident Euromissiles would reappear on the agenda in Geneva and elsewhere.

Increasing importunce is likely to be attached to the conference on security and disarmament in Europe that is due to begin on 17 January In Stockholm.

It is sad to recall that the European Defence Community failed to get going

DER TAGES SPIEGEL

In the early 1950s because of French ob-

If it had been set up, Europe's security interests today would have commanded much greater importance between the superpowers.

European hopes were disappointed

and subsequently concentrated on economic integration, but it too has now reached a critical stage:

The time has irrevocably come for a realignment of EEC contributions, the containment of agricultural expenditure, a final decision on when Spain and Portugal are to join the European Community and ah Increase In Community

As the interests of individual member-countries are affected in different ways, a solution can only be arrived at by means of a compromise.

One such package deal settlement of a all these problems was the Stuttgart package, so called after the venue of last June's EEC summit.

Cutting back the cost of the Common olem because French farmers are afraid of being hit; we take the rail of

They are worried about suffering financial losses when Spain and Portugal join the Common Market too.

The meeting between Herr Kohl and M. Mitterrand failed to resolve all the differences, so further expert talks are planned in preparation for the December Athens EEC summit.

The European Community has reached a turning point at which it needs a fresh Earopean stimulus toward further development. Page 11 C. 3

6 745 (Der Tegesspleget, 26 November 1983)



WORLD AFFAIRS

Geneva fails but quest for disarmament goes on

Both sides are of course to blame for to advocate a demonstration of joint determination on Europe's part in this

Both the Americans and the Russians were far too late in deciding on specific rapprochement moves, although Moscow alone is to blame for the unnecessary breakdown.

The Bundestag majority in favour of missile deployment merely reaffirmed s Nato decision that had been a known fact for years.

There were cogent reasons for how the voting went in Bonn. The balance of power was at stake, and it is the sine qua non of any negotiated settlement. So was transatiantic trust.

Conversely, the many Social Democrats who voted against deployment did so to give political expression to a justified anxiety about the basis of security policy in Weatern public opinion.

In both cases it would be wrong to apportion blame. Everyone agreea that the quest for disarmament must continue. There is no way in which a stable balance of power can otherwise be ensured in the long term.

Defence capacity and success-orientsted negotiations on arms control and disarmament have been equally important features of Nato policy since the 1969 Harmel Report. They still sre.

They form part of a concept on which the Europeans insisted at the time, but the Soviet SS-20 and the US need to moderniae have upset the balance to the detriment of detente as the target.

Tha time has now come to restore the balsnee. As in 1969, it will be an important task for the Europeans at the annuni autumn round of Nato talks.

Bonn at all events plans to insist on readiness to keep up the palitical dialogue and the wide range of cooperation with the East being clearly expressed by the North Atlantic Council.

At the EEC summit in Athens it plans

connection.

Bonn will also be advocating u clenr caurse on negotiations when US Secretary of State George Shultz arrives in the German capital for talks on 6 December.

Mr Andropov's statement following the Soviet walk-out at Geneva has changed the framework conditions for the worse, but there are still enough rounds of talks still operative at which constructive work can be done.

The Start strategic arma reduction talks are continuing for the time being, and they are by no means a no-hoper, alwaya assuming they don't get dragged into the vortex of the INF debacle.

The Vienna MBFR tsiks on mutual balanced force reductions in Central Europe, now in their 11th year, will whatever happens resume aftar the Christmas receas.

The Ganava disarmsment talks are fairly close to reaching agreement on a ban on chemical weapons, while in Stockholm a Europenn disarmament conference is to be inunched on 17 Ju-

It is planned as working its wny from security and confidence-building measures to specific disarmament moves in

The Stockholm conference in particu-Inr will show how keen East and West are on keeping up the dialogue between

The Bonn government plans a spate of diplomatic uctivity befarehund. It included the tulks held in East Berlin hy Dr Friedrich Ruth, Bonn's disurntament delegate, and his encounters with other East Bine experts.

Foreign Minister Genscher will he welcoming his Hungarian and Rumunian opposite numbers to Brnn in the New Yesr. Further meetings at Ministenal level are planned.

In Vienns the next meeting betwaen Herr Genscher and Mr Gromyko has been mooted. But the crucial stimulus for successful negotiations must come from the superpowers themselves.

The only promising way of providing it is for them to resume their direct distlogue at high, not to say the highest, le-

Herr Genscher has suggested a meeting of Fureign Ministers in Stockholm to sturt the European disarmament confe-

That would provide an opportunity of holding the talks between Mr Shultz and Mr Gromyko that were enneelled last

The talks between the US and Saviet Foreign Ministers were envisaged as a precursor to a superpower summit meetng. A meeting between Mr Reagan and Mr Andropov is more urgently needed than ever.

That is what Herr Genseher mainly means when he says that tha Stockholm conference could lend a stimulus to the resumption of negotintions on mediumrange missilea.

Moscow's claim to a monopoly, expressed in terms of the Soviet demand for consideration of British and French nuclear systems, remains the crucial threshold to a solution.

The SPD's rejection of missile dcployment may not have called into question the consensus on foreign and security policy shured by the ennventional Bundesing parties.

But if it didn't, there is every reason for the Social Democrats to return to the same end of the rope as the conlition majority.

SPD views on strengthening cunventional Nato defences would never he feusible without specific results in arms control and disarmament.

The cualition would do well tu honour and take at face value the SPID's commitment to the foundations of common policy, such as Nato, Europe, the Bundeswehr and critical friendship with the USA.

This untiunal consensus will then be even surer to outlive the dispute over the deployment decision.

> Wolf J. Dell (Cieneral-Anzelger Bunn, 26 November (98.1)

being deployed by the USSR.

mented anxiety on this score. The nuclear clash, which as Moseow

deployment of fresh Soviet missles in the GDR.

What can be said against the Amencan missiles applies in equal measure to the Soviet ones.

Public opinion in the East Bloc countries will be hard lo convince that US missilea make a nuclear war more probable, whereas Soviet missiles serve the

be deployed, have had to accept the military decision.

But le wean't a popular one, and what

would have deerled as unreasonable and

. Peter Seidlitz

A tactical place Bundestag decision in favour of feeploying the new American missing feeploying the new American missing feemany has put an end to years

in Stagger Labele.

Like decision that mattered was made deployment in Nato Cauncil in 12 December

For technical reasons, or we have been almost imposting an says, nine months at the deployment part of the before the next round of [3], which decision after the failure of range missile deployment in Gueva arms control talks.

Washington is still consider the road is now clear for the statioman and Italian proposals to the this is not the only reason why the
unnounce this intermission of false deployment debute marks the
the apportunity of negotiative that is not the superpowers it entails.

According to the West. According to the Washington several new security and domestic

government officials have fall try perspectives. for one thing, it is now clear where Deliherntions by the Branes of party stands. The SPD has formally group, led by the No. 3 man at the special the about-turn from appro-Department, Richard S. But at to rejecting the deployment — included in a repart to No. 1 mething that had been a tacitly estab-Ministers in December.

The battery of nine Pending ped to Germany after the Bounk The extent to which the common tag decision in favour of mea bound of the SPD/FDP condition on ployment will be operational bound bad already been eroded when

Government officials at the professed to he not clear wish Soviet Union was to walk out the Russian walk-out nevn talks when the Pershingson vered or when they were taknic

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 22 Noves

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rinied by CW Namever-Druck, Hernel

But they were keenly debring to been able to commit itself to noiluther it would be better to come in ouclear disarmament without being two rounds ut missile talks is Gefenissed as soft. INF and Start, next year.

Or maybe it would be bears school on have long ceased to feel them separate and wait for the see that the Opposition SPI) to Gerto return to the coofcrence table. I is as firmly committed to Natu as

Most experts are reliably to the line of t talks.

By the end of the year a ment from the explanation to be gained from the 572 medium-range missis in the explanation put forward by a mober of US experts, which is that the will have been deployed in Wester for Andropov is not sure for the time

Continuad from page 1

The remaining Pershing 2s of The cautious rapprochament hetween over n two-yeur period because pair year; the latest Russian mnvo has

The full enmploment of croise is there are no facts yet to support the will not he in position until 1982.

Ideas of putting this staggered to be conference table in Geneva in the conference table in Geneva in

ry to good use in negotiation was the Year: ced back in the days of the Cattle Besides, it is fairly clear in Washing-The pundits who have slyays a collections too nave lew dethat the Russians would not be accourse of events. Athat the Americans too have few de-

position in the West are now keet wat at all, given that the possible poll-intermission concept. The Soviet exodus from the the protalks doesn't worry them. The hand the military risk run as a result of will be back, they hopefully chia is the risk of Russian lack of interest

his count is felt to be fairly slight. The final Soviet proposals before the Gaeya talks broke down have created Friedrich Remercies Verlag Onthet. 23 School Leading in Procession in Washington that the O-2000 Hamburg 78. Tol.: 22.86 1, Tolor: 02-109 in Machine in Interested in limiting missile English language. Sub-addor: Senior Burnel. Sons. Sub-addor: Senior Burnel. Sub

Medium range missile deployment by as now begun is scheduled to take e oven a five-year period, so the mian; might yat decide to negotiate to a mutual reduction after all.

This gratifying turn of events would, Myevel, presuppose that there is no sehis public unrest in Western Europe: Klaus Arnsperger

(Süddentsche Zeitung, 25 November 1983)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

Missiles debate sharpens up party differences

DER TAGES SPIEGEL

the Schmidt-Genscher government col-Inpsed has become obvious.

FDP MP Helmut Schäfer, who once opposed the change of coalition partners, now says that many then misunderstood Genscher. It was obvious now that Genscher was right.

In this respect, the CDU/CSU/FDP coalition has been strengthened still further by the deployment debate.

The SPD's position has also improved. After lenving former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the lurch, the party has come out of the twilight and is now unified.

The Social Democrats have become a genuine alternative to the coalition parties, though they still have to clarify their stance, especially towards Nato.

This cun only he welcomed hecause it wil make it easier for vaters to decide in future. If the SPD had done this before the general election in March, we would today he able to sny with even more certainty that the electorate at the time voted in Invour of the two-truck Nuto deci-

But the SPD will have to pay the price for its clear stand. Helmut Schmidt, a lone fighter now, left no doubt that he will continue to speak up. What he will say will be ammunition for the SPD's political opposents, whether he likes it or not.

Moreover, the Schmidt school of thought within the SPD is probably not as weak as it seemed in the Bundestag debate.

Ualess the party makes a point of accommodating dissenters, he could still rally considerable support.

The insights interms of security policy that have come from the deployment debate are even more important.

Moscow will now have to come to terms with the fact that its hope af stopping or delaying the deployment with the help of the peace movement and pacifists was illusory.

The Kremlin will have to re-draft its

Many Moscow watchers predict that the politicisms in the Politburo will gain the upper hand over the military whom they will force to go along with a more secommodating course. In any event, Moseow now knows where it standa with the West.

There was hope throughout the Bun-

destag debate that the start of the deployment would not spell the end of the Geneva talks.

The debate alsa made it clear that the Bonn government is nat prepared to forgo the security cancept on which the two-track decision was based. It intends ta follow through reslistically and stick to the tenet that the ultimate goal of an arms buildup is to bring about an arms reduction

Since it has become obvious that still non-existent Western missiles are usuless in making Moscow reduce its arsenal, the idea now is to achieve this by actually deploying the new systems.

The five years it will take before all the missilea are in placa will provide scope for talka on a balanced srma limitstion on the lowest possible level.

The debate has also demonstrated a qualitative change in security policy. Arms dabates have turned into disar-

mament debates. Delence Minister Manfred Wörner: The key to peace lies in the political aector." It is a combination of equal se-

curity and confidence building. There is a definite chance that this will be realised in the East was well. As Helmut Schmidt put it, the more tha nuclear buildup progresses the more peopie cloae ranks.

Peace movements in East and West have made politicisns think and curbed the influence of the military.

The dominant mood in the debate was hope, overshadowing angst.

This is the most important ssset in the generally positive balance sheet of the Heinzgünter Klein

(Der Tagesspleget, 23 November (983)

Buth superpowers have demonstrated credibility by delivering on their threats or promises.

The USA hegan bringing Pershlag 2 parts to this country the day after the Bundestug approved deployment. And the Soviets walked uut of the

Geneva arms enutrol talks, us they had threatened to dn if the missiles were deplayed. The arms race is on aguin. But the last word has not yet heen spoken, and no-one knows whether the

talking is reully over. The words announcing the end of the Cienevu negotiations have been conflicting or ut least open to interpretation.

Words like "not be continued." "ended," "broken off," and "suapended" have been used. Messages on the issue may have been deliberately kapt vague because the So-

viets are reluctant to shut the door. It is, however, a fact that the arsenal will not be reduced. It will be built up

further. Some political changes are also becoming visible. The bleak view in the East Bloc media had been anticipated.

The more interesting and disquieting initial responses to the Bundestag'a green light for deployment can be found Western newspapers - and few of them are jubilant.

One exception is the French daily Le Quotidien de Paris which writes: "The whole of Europa should rejoice."

Many commentators regard the Bundestag vote as a new danger for the West, They interpret the Opposition's vote against as a tendency towards a "national-neutralistic adventure" by Germany. "Has pacifism injected a new irratio-

nal component into German politics?" asks Les Demieres Nouvelles d'Alsace. One of the answers reads: "The German aickness remains a timely issue." (Les Echos). Les de de de de de de

Other newapapers see thinga more in

Bundestag vote signal for big powers to act

perspective and some even show undarstanding for the "widespread despondency over the fact that the nuclear arms mee has been stepped up." (The Guar-

There is also understanding for the concern that the deployment of the new missiles "could resprict a future conflict to European territory." (The Times).

The extent to which relief over the Bundeslag vote goes hand-in-hand with massive fears is most clearly expressed by the French commentator who now sees West Germany placed in the role of "privileged" Nato partner. Germany, he writes, "has assumed an unprecedented nuclear responsibility because the new mlasiles can reach the Soviet Union from German territory." He aaks: "Have the Germans come of age in military terms?" (Liberation).

The Western media pay little attention to the fact that most of the against new missiles is also directed against the Soviet overkill potential.

The fact that the SPD stressed at its Cologne party congress that it was firmly committed to the Western Alliance as the only guarantor of Germany's security has made virtually no impression.

This is nat surprising because even the Bonn government acts as if the Social Democrats, along with the Greens, were demanding that Nato be dissolved.

By the same token, the SPD will fuel mistrust in the East Bloc of it continues to couple its rejection of the deployment with inferences that the Bonn govern ment is obsessed with new missiles.

Is it so hard to see that this political tug-of-war at home must harm this country interms of foreign policy?

British Gallup polls show that 48 per cent of the reapondents in both Britain and West Germany reject deployment. The figura for Italy is 61 per cent.

The fact that the Western media do not conclude from this that the British and the Italians are also headed for a "nstional-neutralistic udventure" can only be noted with bitter resignation.

What is more important la the fact that the Bonh government now has evey reason to seek brosd acceptance of the Bundestug's spproval of the deployment. The voters are probably not as undivided on this issue as the coall-

tion's 'MPs. '' ' But even if the Bundestag decision had been made against the wish of the majority of the people, the answer atill cannot be an extra-parliamentary opposition, as urged by the Greens.

Thia would not only create civil-warlike conditions in this country; it would also make Bonn's foreign policy position untenable. What nobody could possibly have wi-

shed for has become a fact: the nuclear arsenal is being boosted and the buildup is taking place on German territory." If ever there was a time for govern ment and opposition to pull in the same direction this is it. But this means that both have to face facts.

The fact that Germany is seking ways and means to overcome the deadly nuclear deterrent strategy does not mean that it is unreliable.

The search is simply due to the special situation of a divided country whose interests don't coincide with those of either of the superpowers.

One of the most important tasks for both the government and the opposition ia to make this clear abroad. '

Hans Werner Kettenbach (Keiner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 November 1983)

issile deployment in the West is to be followed by East Bloe "counter-measures," the Kremlin has announced. SS-21s are to ba deployed in the GDR and Czechoslovakio... The SS-21 is a tactical-strategic shortrange missile with a nuclear warhead. Some have already been installed in the

countries concerned. The decision on missile counter-modernisation by the East was reached several weeks ago by Waraaw Pact military leaders as requested by the Soviet-

Soviet leader Mr Andropov and his Desence Minister, Marshal Ustinov, outlined the political need for the move as Moacow saw it. The East, Bloc allies of the Soviet

Unioo had already given their approval. They will not have done ao lightly. There has naturally been no public discussion of the pros and cona of stationing the mlasiles in the GDR and

Czechoslovakia. Party newspapers in the Soviet Union and the countries concerned were uni-

formly in favour of the move. No-one in the East Bloc can dare what is a matter of course in the West (where it is encouraged by the Sovlet Union): calling military and political decisions into question.

But there are a number of signs that

East Bloc hits back with

leading politiciana in the East Bloccountries are none too happy with the

deployment plans and, directly, the So-

In the Czechoalovak National Assemcounter to the declared Soviet viewpoint in favouring carrying on negotiations ployment and not breaking off the Geneva talks.

found the idea a political headache.

The Moscow-led campaign agains! the nuclear arms bulld-up in the West has made people in the East more sensi- dangerous on America's part.

new weapons

decision they have reached. Western diplomatic sources in Moscow note a number of specific pointers. The Rumanian leader, Mr Ceausescu, for instance, has criticised both the US

bly in Prague views were voiced that ran with the West even after missile de-

Little imagination is needed to fancy that the GDR leaders too, while accep- connection with the misalle modernisating the deployment of new Soviet nuclear missiles on military grounds, have Bast.

Many GDR and Czech citizens will be

uneasy not only about US missiles hut also ahout the extra missiles that ore

The Soviet propaganda machine hus

sees it would mainly take place in Germany, will be made all the worse by the

tion decision may yet lie ahead for the

unwittingly aupplied arguments and fo-

sole purpose of preserving peace. The Warsaw Pact countries, capecially the ones where the new missiles are to

The East must go ahead with a nuclear arms policy the Soviet Union

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As studies which THE GERMAN TRIBUTE mild published in deoperation with the adjoint studies in generated the factor of the They are complete translations of the original for In all correspondence please quois your shared in number which appears on the wrapper, belief take, above your address. (Kister Nachrichten, 24 November 1983)

DEFENCE

The reasoning behind the strategy behind the missiles deployment

Stiddeutsche Zeftung

The Bundestag has voted to accept the new American missiles. There ore no more obstacles to deployment.

The headquarters of the US 56th Field Artillory Brigade is a hive of activity. The combat alert site in the woods between Mutlangen and Schwäbisch-Gmund is being prepared to house the first nine Pershing 2s.

The Pershing 2 is the crux of the missile modernisation dispute in Germany. Some regard it as a necessory response to the Soviet SS-20 build-up.

Others say it is part of a US strategy of nuclear warfare in Europe and o weapon system that will bring the world much nearer the brink of nuclear wor.

Both sides base their views on the technical features of the missile and the corresponding uses to which it can be

Its supporters say it will make Nato strategy more credible.

Opponents soy deployment is the start of a new strategy hailing from Washington, and based on a belief that nuclear war can be waged and won.

The bosic idea of Nato strategy is apparent from its name: the flexible response strategy. Its aim is to be able to respond suitably to any conceivable kind of attack.

But the aggressor must be kept guessing what Nato's response would he in any given situation. This, strategic planners hope, will have a twofold effect.

First, the oggrossor would be unable to predict Western counter-meosures. Second, he must reulise that because the West might use nuclear weapons he is sure to be hit harder in return if he is first to attock.

In terms of the logic of flexible response Nato needs a full range of weapons ond military options to use in response to ony conceivable form of at-

The existing Nato range (excluding France) comprises conventional forces, short- and medium-range nuclear weapons stationed in Europe and, finally, the strategic nuclear potential of Britain and, above all, the United States.

If, the argument ruos, a gap were to opeo up in the range of weapons available, a flexible and suitable response would no longer be possible,

Nato would either have to move up to the next highest level, a world war in the case of nuclear weapons, or to remain on the lower level and clearly signalise to the aggressor the limits of the risk he

So those who argue that the Pershing 2 is necessary in terms of military strategy because in closes a gap in the spectrum of escalation are arguing along these lines.

This brings us logically to a further argument advanced by supporters of stationing. In terms of the ladder of escalation medium-range missiles forge a link in Nato strategy between convantional desence and strategie potential.

As the Bonn defence white paper published just over a month ago puts its

"In the nuclear sector the effectiveness of the deterrent role of US nuclear potential for Europe is ensured by the be keen to eliminate them as soon as stationing of US nucleur weapons of varying range in Europe.

"The link with the strutegic level is mainly established by weapons in Europe that are capable of reaching targets in the Soviet Union."

These two arguments of military policy apply in principle to other medium-range nucleor weapons too.

A third argument heard at Nato headquarters in Brussels, for instance. relates strictly to the Pershing 2 and brings us bock from the abstract level of nuclear theory to specific thought about a possible war.

The Pershing 2 is suited by virtue of its targel accuracy and its warhead's ability to bore deep into the earth, for destroying underground bunker largets.

It is not a matter of the headquarters of the Soviet political leaders. The missile has a range of 1,800km, which means that from bases in Germany it cannot reach Moscow.

But the command centres of major Soviet army units (army groups, known in Soviet military parlance as fronts)

In the event of a Soviet attuck a strike at these Soviet operational headquarters is eleorly being considered as a realistic option by Nato in Brussels.

The aim is to knock out the leadership of attacking tank units, at least in the

Other important Pershing targets are airfields, truffic junctions, river crossings und railway sidings where a large number of soldiers und a lurge amount nf equipment will be concentrated at a given time.

The speed and target uccuracy of the missile determine plans for its possible use withing the framework of Nutu's nucleur operations plua.

Nato dilemma

This kind of target pinnning reveals a fundamental dilemma of Nato strategy. It is that nuclear weapons in Europe are viewed not only as political weapons aimed at impressing on a possible opponent the West's readiness and the risk of escalation and thereby achieving a deterrent effect.

The use of nuclear weapons is also intended "to support forward defence against an enemy offensive," as one of the concept's best-informed interpreters, political acientist Peter Straimann, puts

It would do so either in the form of first use by the West or in response to corresponding moves by the other side that might otherwise lead to a swift collapse of Nato's forward defence,

This military role of nuclear weapons in Europe might, if war were to be waged and strategic theory were to be put into military practice, be responsible for nuclear devastation of the Federal Republic.

If the aggressor were not to believe these nuclear weapons were deployed solely to fulfill the political purpose of checking escalation and preferred to see them first and foremost as weapons aimed at bis atlack capacity, he would

possible.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

the flexible response, Pershing 2 should genuinely boost the deterrent effect. If not, the missile will, to say the least, not conccivable crisis; let alone war.

Green MPs in the Bonn Bundestag.

In the United States, to quote Petra Kelly of the Greens, there is said to be a "tendency toward the first-strike strut-

former Bundeswehr generol Gert Busthe enemy's militory and political lendership in a surprise strike.

The Soviet Union will then, in the next stage of the operation, he disarmed in nuclear terms by meons of intercantinental ballistie missiles.

rent to a warfare strotegy the Pershing, he argues, has such a key role to play in the new enneept that the United States can on nu account ufford to dispense

This urgament is not accepted by experts holding such different views us Desence Minister Manired Wörner and pence research scientist Alfred Mech-

They suy the Porshing 2, with its runge of 1,800km, can reach neither Moscow nor more than 10 per cent of the Soviet missile arsenul.

pluyment in Enrape are not enough to strike a crucial blow at or paralyse the Soviet leadership.

shing 2s deployed to a mere hundful at the Geneva talks.

heimer, "that the 108 Pershing 2s do not moke up o first use potential. But the erucial point is that so-called missile modernisation is none the less dungerous for that."

character as a first-use weapon. The Nato doctrine is to use nuclear

and in the Pershing's case Nato is forced to use them at a very early stage.

one of "use them or lose them This diabolical mechanism," says

Those who fear the Pershing 2 as a first-use weapoo are worried by what they feel is a change in US conceptional thinking. So are those who are critical of the missile bacause they rate it a too dangerous first-use weapon. :

This change in US thinking is said to be demonstrated by documents such as the new 100/5 field regulations and defence guidelines for .1984 to 1988, in both of which nuclear weapons are assigned a role in the concept of warfare.

Design: two-stage ballistent Length: 10.55 metres (140 mg)
Weight at take-off: rough; in

second stage.

in the First World War.

Western deterrent strategy."

plans drawn up for them.

sponse to u nuclear missile that

whether the missile was launched

Germany or from America.

Top speed: about 12 times the

of sound after combustion

If the Warsaw Pact takes the point of contribute toward stabilisation in any

One popular line of argument against the Pershing 2 in the peace movement is constantly reiterated by a manjority of

The Pershing 2, says fellow-MP and tian, servas the purpose of paralysing

As part of the transition from a deter-

The 108 Pershing 2s intanded for de-

Besides, the United States, It is noted. hus offered to limit the number of Per-

· "It is uhsnlutely cloor," says Mechters-

He works on the assumption that the Perhsing 2 is a danger by virtue of its

weapons at an early stage in hostilities,

"The Pershing as a land-based missilc is very vulnerable," he says; "and its li-

Machtersheimer, "hus something of the nature of an automatic detonator."

lated Europe

The Pershim PERSPECTIVE

John F. Kennedy: the pieces that went to create a president and a legend

Maximum range: 1,800 la the rears foreign correspondents and miles), which the min a correspondents and miles), which the missile on self-merica-wstchers have been amazhetween 10 and 14 minutes. Target-findings inonia to the gap between the qualifications

hetween 10 and 14 minutes.

Target-finding: inenia systated US Presidents and the almost section of the missile that one manly high expectations pluced in wurhead can be retargeted to manly high expectations pluced in fore impact and after the tropy and their job.

Sion stages have been cast of the signal plusse correction takes the signals have been cast of the signal plusse correction takes the signal plusse correction takes the signal plusses are not impact. So the mean of the signal preceived have the s

rinble explosive power, powersident with JFK's bright, watchful, hetween 10 and 20 kilotes of mind.

bomb dropped on Hiroshims use the Victors War would not have be12.5-kiloton device). Available for an about the power as big it did. There would certainly for underground, ground and a been so Watergate scandal.

detonation. The missile can be kennedy's name fast became a legend litted out with a non-redward to their because he seemed to

tited out with a non-moderner his desth because he seemed to head (ennventional or chemical the given expression to a hope that had The Pershing 2 is mobile as a name to achieve fulfilment.

be moved around on an arise to a bope people hove still not fortrailer from which it is is made to achieve people hove still not fortrailer from which it is is made to achieve any even 20 years later, will be recolumn as a semathing more will be replacing 108 Pership is temembered as something more service with the US 56th Field Field Big a US President, as something hu-

lery Brigade. General Penhitt adjout of the ordinary.
C-in-C ul American forces in the Phis is still the case even though Amea under the present US administruis poles apart from Kennedy's Ame-

Strategie expert Hans Gone la expresses this criticism in a sink this far from eosy to describe the kind tence in his book Die Raketen here hope associated with Kennedy's hepe associated with Kennedy's he, the hope that hus outlived him.

(The Missiles Arc Coming):

"The Nato Rexible responses in Robert Frost, the grand old man of hus, as a result of nailateral deep reference poetry, at the age of 86 expectually assured destruction to 18 Kennedy's term of office to be a new maturally assured destruction to 18 Kennedy's term of office to be a new maturally assured destruction to 18 Kennedy's term of office to be a new maturally assured destruction to 18 Kennedy's term of office to be a new maturally assured destruction to 18 Kennedy's term of office to be a new maturally assured destruction to 18 Kennedy's term of office to be a new maturally assured destruction to 18 Kennedy's term of office to be a new maturally assured destruction to 18 Kennedy's term of office to be a new maturally assured as a new maturally as a new maturally assured as a new maturally assured as a new maturally assured as a new maturally as a n trine of limited potential use of a guitan age in which power and noeweapons, brought about a fundament were reconciled.

change in the rule of nucless ways. M Kennedy's request he was to recite

peen at the ceremonial induction of President on the steps outside the Critics on this score attach ordin

tion of nuclear war by virue of the Bot on 20 January 1961 Washington plnyment of many different new a snowed under hy u hlizzard. The weapons in Europe ond, above a red blew the sheets of paper with the m on them to the ground at the feet heman who had just been sworn in Soviet officials are known to suid mare than once that the Sorte President. He bent down and picked

was a memorable and noteworthy target in the USSR will be the ent. Poetry was reconciled with Wer yet the poem was blown away.

But critics of missiles deployed has not just that the new President the West urgue fro one that the descriptions are the new President descriptions with the arts merely fine words on Moscos and Descowed his patronage on them as For another, they feel the Russian letterson, the writer of the now capuble of launching a letter him.

mited mobility in no way changes this state of affairs."

For the Soviet Union the Perahing is particularly menacing on account of ita military usability. For Nato the choice is one of "use them or lose them."

The says; "and its line counter-attack using fairly accounter in John F. Kennedy the desire for The Soviet counter-attack is entire with, and politics as a profession, was as heing aimed at military targets in the sale of the says; and to less dumage than in density to life that the sale of the says; "and its line counter-attack using fairly accounter in John F. Kennedy the desire for The Soviet counter-attack is entire with an outlook on life that United States, where it might up the life in the says are said to less dumage than in density to life in the says are says and the says are says as a profession, was as heing aimed at military targets in the says are says as a profession, was as heing aimed at military targets in the says are says as a profession, was as heing aimed at military targets in the says are says and the says are says as a profession, was as heing aimed at military targets in the says are says as a profession, was as heing aimed at military targets in the says are says and politics as a profession, was as heing aimed at military targets in the says are says as a profession, was a says and politics as a profession, was a say and politics as a profession, was a profession at the says are says and politics as a profession and p

lated Europe.

But by this stage of the argument is must have been the Kennedy life crities are woy up in the cloud code with inimitable though it is, that fuelled land of nuclear strategy.

The overwhelming majority of the style was a very complex personality, who feel there has been a chapt the style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not explicative, precise, unemotional, a style the Opinion that either Washinger the Opinion that either Washinger the Opinion that at least the Nato are planning or preparing for the Common fear of nuclear apocsity? It is could also captivate the masses terrent concept is no longer based at the charismatic power of leadership was common fear of nuclear apocsity? It is the could also captivate the masses terrent concept is no longer based at the charismatic power of leadership was common fear of nuclear apocsity? It is the could also captivate the masses terrent concept is no longer based at the charismatic power of leadership was common fear of nuclear apocsity? It is the could also captivate the masses. The charismatic power of leadership was common fear of nuclear apocsity? It is the could also captivate the masses. The charismatic power of leadership was common fear of nuclear apocsity? It is the could also captivate the masses. The charismatic power of leadership was common fear of nuclear apocsity? It is the could also captivate the masses. The charismatic power of leadership was common fear of nuclear apocsity? It is the could also captivate the masses. The charismatic power of leadership was a strain of the could also captivate the masses. The charismatic power of leadership was a strain of the could also captivate the masses. The charismatic power of leadership was a strain of the could also captivate the masses. The charismatic power of leadership was a strain of the could also captivate the masses. The charismatic power of leadership was a strain of the could also captivate the masses. The charismatic power of leadership was a strain of th

tSuddenische Zeitung, 25 November 19 Gods. He had personal experience of prison to another.

the nearness of death as a result of a wartime back injury.

There was hardly a day when he didn't feel physical poin. He was only too oware of the frogile nature of human existence. He had a premonition that he would

die young, like the poets Novalis, Rimbaud and Byron. Life was unfair, he once said at a press conference, but he made a point of being full of life and vigour, an infec-

tious quality to which young people in

particular were sensitive. As his wife said after his death: "Now I realise I should have known. He wos always a magician. I ahould have realised it couldn't last."

Against the background of dark events such as the Berlin crisis and the first (and so far only) genuine nuclear confrontation between the superpowers over Cubo, he sought to train the bright light of common sense on a world that seemed to him not to be sufficiently protected by the gloomy balance of terror from destroying itself.

To this day that mode him a modern mun, "Kennedy's intelligence," James

The shooting was seen live on TV by millions of viewers. Ruby was born in 1911 in Chicago. His original name was Jacob Rubenstein and he had questionable relations with the underworld.

He died of cancer while his own trial was still in progress. He dled in the hospital where President Kennedy succumbed to his injuries.

Dallas In 1963 was a hotbed of right-wing extremiam but the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was a left-winger (inasmuch as he can be pigeonholed politically). The murder was the work of an individual.

John F. Kennedy's life's work remained unfinished. He left behind very little that was definite. His legacy is the idea

He saw with merciless analytical clarity the weakness of the political and social order over which he held sway. In this clarity of vision he was Churchil-

Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty was his legacy. He freed America from the ballast of antiquated economic thinking and the slogans of the Cold



Praaldent Kannady (left) during his visit to West Berlin in June 1963, in the middle is Willy Brandt, who was then Mayor of the city and on the right is Chancallor Konrad

Reston of the New York Times wrote, "nrade it virtually impossible for the European intelligentsia to remain anti-American." It was a revealing, topical comment."

Kennedy was ahead of his time and would be evan now. He was 46 when he He was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, an assassin so obscure that even over 20 years biographers have falled to prove

he had conspiratorial links with aides or backers of any kind. Kennedy, who maintained toward himself the same detachment he showed to others, would not have called himself

a martyr. Oswald, 24, spent part of his life in Russla and had vague links with a pro-Castro group, but that in no way changed the impression that the assassination was an absurd and absolutely senseless act of individual madness.

Clarification of the case was particularly hampered by Oswald himself being shot and killed by bar-owner Jack Rubyas he was being transferred from one

He saw both sa aides of the same coln. He chose to abide by the law of constant change to which he falt committed by his powerful sense of history. For him America ought not to allow

revolution, a revolution that preceded the French, Russian and Chinese revolu-But the overriding point was to establish a bridgehead in the thicket of miatrust between the world powers so as to

itself to be deprived of its brithright of

save mankind from the ever-present threat, as he saw it, of nuclear war. Before he could achieve this, his overriding ambition, he had to demonstrate to the Soviet leader, Mr Khrushchev, the tough intarior that lay concealed behind

his noble manners. In June 1961 the two men met in Vienna, "Our talks on Germany and Berlin were gloomlest," he later told his fellow-countrymen.

In Berlin the threat of nuclear war was only apparent behind the scenes. In October 1962 it came to a head as stark reality for the first time in history in the

Yet Berlin was ever-present in the minds of planners in Washington. In consideration of Berlin as the first possible target of Soviet retaliation President Kennedy opted for a naval blockade of Cuba.

He preferred a relatively limited measure in response to Mr Khrushchev's deployment of medium-range Soviet missiles in Cuba. The Kremlin chose to beat a strstegic retreat from the Carib-

In the wake of the Cubsn crisis, in which the superpowers turned back just in time from the brink of a nuclear abyss, Kennedy's greatest, if short-lived, period began.

He embarked on detente, an aim that currently seems so distant again. On 10 June 1963 he made a speech at the American University in Waahington D.C. announcing that talks would soon be held in Moscow on ending nuclear tests.

He saw an opportunity of using the calm that has deacended on the Cold War. On 5 August 1963 the test ban treaty (banning all but underground testa) was signed.

President Kennedy felt it was the most important achievement, historicaly speaking, of his term in office. Prime Minister Nehru of India referred to it as a turning point in world affairs.

Kennedy quoted the old Chinese proverb of the first step on a journey of 1,000 miles: 1,000 miles to genuine detente that have yet to be covered. Khrushohev also had a Chinese quo-

tation at the ready. The paper tiger, he said, had nuclear teeth. A new style of thinking that bore the Kennedy hallmark emerged from this constellation.

It is far from useless to recall these ideas. They may arguably be referred to as the Kennedy potential of a commonaense Ostpolitik.

They surmounted the ideological approoch that prevailed in the John Foster Dulles era and has returned to the fore in America today.

They dispensed with the moral cloim

to a monopoly and pretensions to be all-powerful and ever-present. They oppreciated the Ilmits of American power, limits Kennedy wos ahamefully confronted with in the Bay of Pigs

episode in his fourth month in office, They tolerated other values ond concepts of order, even Communist ones, and acknowledged the need to walt for

"Peace is a process, the sum total of many acts," the President sald, and he left behind a principle governing the philosophy of history that applied, or ao he felt 20 years ago, to German reunifi-

There were overlapping interests even when opposites saemed irreconcilable. When these interests grew stronger they could break the bounds of the contradictions that surrounded them. A new historic situation then obtained.

What has been said so far makes Kennedy out to bave been a peacemaker. Ten years after his death a revionist school of contemporary historians sought to arrive at an entirely different view of President Kennedy.

They no longer saw him as the founder of deteote, including German Ostpolitik and the detente policiea of President Nixon and Secretary of State Kis-

He was now acen as the toughest of all cold warriors, to quote Gary Wills, a milijant laft-wing writer.

The erucial factor when it comes to history's judgement must be the view that is taken of Kenoedy's relationship

Continued on page 8



A n organisotion has been set up in Marburg to recondition equipment and send it to Third World countries. A parallel aim is to provide work for Ger-

Technalagietransfer Marburg in die Dritte Welt (TTM) was based on an idea of the Marburg Labour Office and founded in conjunction with business interests in the city.

Its aim is to use equipment discarded by German companies as obsolete because of new technology, recondition it

Many developing countries have decided that it is better to use simple but strong equipment rather than ultra-modern equipment needing highly trained technicians

TTM reports offers of machinery and equipment coming in every day from all over the country, "from Munich to Flensburg," says the manager, Hans Joachim Stauder. "We're very optimis-

Many companies and institutions in the industrial world must keep up with new technologies and diacard equipment that is obsolescant yet in parfect

The equipment is reconditioned and adapted to Third World conditions and then sold to daveloping countries.

TTM wants to use the Third World experience gained by charitable organi-

First priority is medical equipment, for which there is much demand in the developing countries.

Hospitals are being asked to dig around their basements and storerooms for discarded equipment.

The equipment then goes to the TTM workshopa where it is cleaned up and odapted if necessary.

THE THIRD WORLD

Old ironmongery finds a new lease of life

TTM board mamber Rüdigar Herpcr says: "Whenever possible we try to cnsure that the equipment can ha operated with various types of energy - electricity, gns, steam and solnr energy."

The equipment must be assy to operate and usable under a wide range of circumstances, says Herper.

Rebuilding and adapting operating theatre lamps, oxygen equipment and simple electrocardiographs is only a praliminary stage,

Self-help, is the aim. The devalopingcountries are eventually to be enabled to manufacture the equipment themselves...

But the main aim from the beginning was to provide permanent joba for unemployed young skilled workers.

TTM wants to make the most efficient use of Labour Office job promotion funds. It can point to a study by the Labour Office's Institute for Job Market and Vocational Research which shows that financing unemployment (cost in 1983: DM55bn) is in no way cheaper than financing the much maligned joh promotion maasures, ABM for short.

But the successful use of ABM funds presupposes that the money goes into creating secure jobs that will not be lost as soon as the funding stops.

It is this that gave TTM the ideo to transfer adapted technology to the Third

Stauder: "We want to use the ABM

I read DIE WELT particu-

larly because of its well fold

economic pages. I greatly value the topical, factual and

thoroughly researched infor-

mation it provides an the

most impartont economic

out and highly informative

money to build up a permanent productinn and that incurs heing enmpetitive." There is no doubt that TIM has

found a market with great potential. Bonn Development Aid Minister Jürgen Warnke hus put in DM60,000 towards the starting enpital.

The Technical Cooperation Corpuration, wholly owned by the Development Aid Ministry, will ndvise TTM in the davelopment of new products.

This will save whom DM40,000 in technical consultation charges during the two-year starting phase. .. The City of Marburg contributed

DM150,000 towards equipping the workshop. This has provided jobs for 13 young skilled workers, two of whom already

have master craftsman's certificotes. They started work at the beginning of July, nnly one month ofter the socioty was founded.

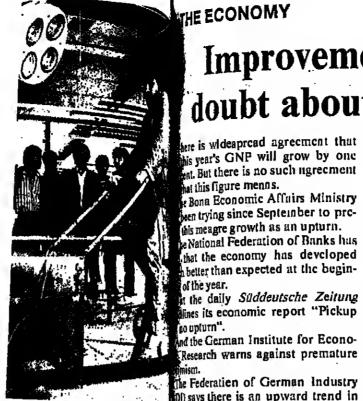
They are paid by the State Labuar Office which will pay the wnges for two

ABM is financing this purticular promotion measure in full mther than the usuul 60 tu 80 per cent.

It will take some months before the TTM workshop will he wurking in capacity. But Stauder has no doubt that quec the operation is in full swing it will he Successful.

He: "Our nim is naturally to font the entire hill for the payrull. But even if we initially manage to earn 50 per cent to-

wards it we'll chalk it up us u success." Given such favourable auccess prospects. ABM would be wise to continue



A guarantaa of powar in remeis and materials, manufactured that this padal-powar ad generator as acr goods. Business in capital goods emargency powar to the operation of the second state of the second state

countributing towards the payoff Things are shaping up well in the elec-TIM were nnahle to provide mentional industry and in chemicals. AEG A 50 per cent state subsidy well be electrical industry will be up four benefits.

But ABM regulations rule this to the industry's ussaela-

liherhard Mann of the Federal greent, adjusted for Inflation.
bour Office in Nuremberg: "ABMs taxys in a report: "Makers of electrinot be allowed to turn info a permanental goods are more pessimistic This is, however, purely hypothetic the outlook is been ming increases stunder is determined to have his the outlook is been ming increase ty stand entirely nn its own feature. The chemical industry is chaing even

ere is wideapread agreement that

But there is no such agreement

sen trying since September to pre-

his meagre growth as an upturn.

National Federation of Banks has

d the German Institute for Econo-

i) says there is an upward trend in

esearch warns against premature

Wolfgang Hoffsmaner. Herbert Grünewald, chief execured markedly." Output in the first months of this year mise fuur per

perbooks seemed to indicate, says the

find solutions to the problems of the find solutions to the problems of the find solutions to the problems of the find solutions to the problems of the digit growth rates for newly limers and develop a better infrastructure. Two-digit growth rates for newly limers and develop a better infrastructure. Two-digit growth rates for newly limers and develop a better infrastructure. Two-digit growth rates for newly limers and develop a better infrastructure. Two-digit growth rates for newly limers and develop a better infrastructure. Two-digit growth rates for newly limers and develop a better infrastructure. Two-digit growth rates for newly limers and develop a better infrastructure. Two-digit growth rates for newly limers and develop a better infrastructure. Two-digit growth rates for newly limers and develop a better infrastructure. Two-digit growth rates for newly limers and develop a better infrastructure. Two-digit growth rates for newly limers and develop a better infrastructure. Two-digit growth rates for newly limers and develop a better infrastructure.

Improvement predicted, but there's

doubt about how much good it will do

The BDI expects the 1983 output to be down another three to five per cent. It is investments, today's motor for tomorrow's upturn, that worry the Bun-

Though this year has seen the first slight rise in two years, the investment ratio remains to low.

desbank more than muny other aspects.

Deducting depreciation, only 1.5 per cent of GNP has gone into new plant and equipment. "Apart from a brief phase after the first oil shock in 1973/74, this is the lowest investment rate ever to be recorded in this country." warns the Bundesbank.

The pickup in business (it would be going too fur to speak of an upturn) is due primnrily th'consumer buying. This was "the main surprise of 1983"

for Inriner Bundesbank President Otmor Emminger. Chusumers had less in their pay pac-

kets this year (in real terms) thon the year hefure hecause the puy increoses were not even enough to offset the low 2.6 per cent inflution rule.

postpone buying. This meant either dipping into savinga or suving less.

But the were no longer prepared to

The cunsequences are reflected in the

The Cahinet has worked out details

When replucement wurkers were hir-

The scheme, intended to come into

furce next year, would be valid until re-

tiring workers rencued normal retire-

ment age, when they would quality for

Lubuur Minister Norbert Blum had to

overcome stiff opposition from Finance

Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and Eco-

nnmic Affairs Minister Count Otto

Lumhsdorff to get Cabinet approval for

the plan, which will run until the end of

gross. This is 70 per cent of his last net

pay and is thus higher than unemploy-

Special vacation and Christmas bonu-

ses will not be subsidised by the Labour

Office. But this does not mean they can-

not be made part of a collective bar-

fund will be based on the lower pre-

retirement pay, pensions will also be

somewhat lower - on average,

Blom intends to support the scheme

Since contributions to the pensions

Labour Office calculations ahow that

ed, the Federal Labour Office would

pny cinplingers 40 per cent of the cash

puid to the retiring workers.

the normal pension.

ment benefit.

gaining deal.

DM44.50 a month.

A of a plan for retirement at 59. Re-

banks. "Stagnating real incomes and the noticeably greater consumption in the past few months have changed saving patterns in this country," says the president of the Savings Banks Association, Helmut Geiger.

Put into plain language, this means that when the pay did not stretch far enough, consumers simply saved less. This year's 13 par cent savings quota is the loweat in the paat ten years.

But next year is supposed to see the real uptum. The economic research institutes forecast a growth of two per cent. The bankers' association even goes so far as to consider 2.5 per cent possible, describing this as a reason to "look to 1984 with some confidence."

Westdeutsche Landesbank analyats are even more optimistic about industrial output. They speak of 3.5 per cent. But even if these forecasts are accurate the would be little improvement for

"The job market remains the main problem for our economic policy despite the favourable economic development," soys the bonkers' association.

the unemployed.

The "favourable development" will do no more than offset last year's decline. Taking into account that there was a negative GNP growth in 1982, this year's one per cent growth boils down to

And even two or 2.5 per cent growth next year would only just be enough to

offset the decline of the past few years. And since productivity continued to rise during that period, fewer people are now needed to make the same quantity

Economic cycles ere no longer what they used to be. Structural changes and saturated markets prevent the economy from rising to a markedly higher level after a crisis.

With a whiff of nostalgia, Otmar Emminger draws attention to the fact that in 1968, the first recovery year after the 1967 recession, the growth rate was 5.8 per cent and that after the 1975 recession the following recovery year had a growth rate of 5.4 per cent.

Expectations for 1983 and 1984 were weak by comparison.

The economic research institutes fear that 1984 will see 2.4 million out of work (annual average) - 100,000 more than

Although the Federal Labour Office reported that the seasonally adjusted number of jobless for September did not rise for the first time in three-and-a-halfyears, there is nothing to indicate that the number of people out of work will go down in the foreseeable future.

Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff has assured Bild Zeitung that there will be "no horror figure like three million jobless." But even he expects this winter's peak unemployment to reach 2.7 million.

Thus for the unemployed it makes hardly any difference how growth rates

There is no likelihood of an upturn strong enough to markedly reduce unemployment, aays the German Institute for Economic Research.

The Bundesbank says conditions for an upturn are not bad: "The financial Continued on paga 8

he could prove that this would cause financial hardship. Blom considers the pre-retirement scheme as paving the way for a employment pact between the parties to

collective bargaining. He expects some 18,000 workers to make use of the scheme in its first year, followed by 72,000 and 78,000 respectively in the next two years.

About half of these vacancies could become jobs for the unemployed.

The scheme is unlikely to be offered to employees in the public sector due to tight finances, Blom said...

He also stresses that the job market in that sector cannot be compared with private industry.

The Labour Miniatry puts the cost of the new scheme to the state at an annual. DM54m for each 10,000 retiring wor-

The Minister said that as soon as the financial position of the penalons fund permits the eligibility age for regular pensiona will be made more flexible. But tha age limit will not be lowered below

Norbert Blom also waots to review labour and social legislation and remove obstacles to more employment.

He wonts to adapt company penaions i schemes to the economic situation and allow employment contracts with a time

Regulations governing protection for young people, women and the handicapped will be reviewed and provisions hampering their employment rescinded.

There is also to be a tightening of regulations to prevent the abuse of diaability pensions. Part-time work is to be encouraged.

Wolfgang Koch (Keiner Stadt-Anzelger, 19 November 1983)

Three of 590,000 WELT readers.

SES, since the heginning of the year.

up for the aubsidy from the Bonn Development Aid Ministry which is to he dropped in:1986.

ject as low as possible for Third World countries...

More than 600 newly retired experts, tan per cent women, are registered with

What makes a person postpone retirement and seek a responsible and often difficult job?

seeing the world. Most have travelled extensively during their working lives.: Nor is II a belated quest for adven-

Minst simply refuse to come to be the last year.

with being thrown on the scape of the German Institute for Economic For them, working for the SES in the state of the scape of the second through the second truction

dustrial plant.

Birgit Krummacki as the president of the industry's (Die Wett, 22 Notembrities)

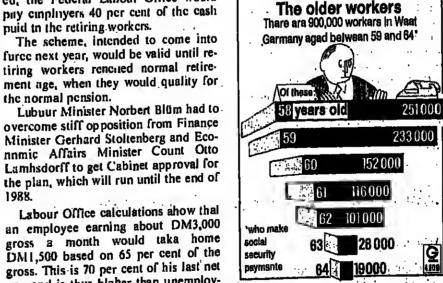
(Die Wett, 22 Notembrities)

tirement now is at 63 or 65, depending on pension conditions. Under the new scheme, which is dehave spearhended the unturn, has had sigued to reduce unemployment, worlough time getting off the ground. Bukers uged 59 would he able in retire at 65 per cent of their last grass salary.

tar, there were fewer housing starts

A grow only one to two per cent this

Retirement at 59 under new Bonn plan



and older and who have been unemployed for a year become eligible to draw pensions on reaching the aga of 60. This costs the pensions fund about DMI.7bn a year. The cost to the Labour

Under the new provisions, unemployment benefits will only be paid to workers from ahrinking branches of Industry, says Blum. Up to now, an employer laying off a worker aged 59 or over who has been with the company for ten years or longer has had to pay the by tightening up on what is known as worker's unemployment benafits unlesa the 59 Plan. Under this, workers aged 59

Office is about DM700m.

possible about the problems DIE WELT is one of the of the day and especially information sources we could not da without. DIE OWEL Kohl: Die Deutschen haben die Kraft zur Erneuerung

DIE WELT is one of the

newspapers I read every day in arder to be as widely and

imprehensively informed as and opinions. For us

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The senior peace corps: putting The construction industry, which was experience where it is wanted

Incleen relired people have been sent to the Third World as advisers In their specialist fields under the auspices of a Bonn-sponsored organisation,

Schior Experts' Service provides Third World countries with expertise in the person of senior people ready to retire. They include tradesmen and people experienced in various types of business

administration, Companias using the scheme nre charged travel costs, accommodation,

food and a daily ollowance of DM30. Eventually another 20 per cent will be added for administrative costs to make

The alm of SES is not only altruistic. It is also to promote German business. :With this In mind a fund-raising drive has been launched to get money from business and keep the costs of the pro-

It is certainly not the prospect of

ture, says Peter Oltmanns, a min nior government official who have hough there was a steep rise in plan-completed his first stint in English permissions in the first half of the

challenge. But a certain idealism also pin that there will, be a censiderable role. Oltmanns says there were only the moter industry is in much that the Federal Housing Administration situation. Talk of an upturn has that were as hectic as his work for the eclipsed by the reality. Figures are

ral cooperative in Entre Rios.

Starting work at 8.30 a.m., he was Domestic sales have been gond, but with the cu-op's planners in selfect sales only part of the industry's busi-

Apart from his regular work is the output of cars and station waits instrumental in establishing a fador of the commercial vehicles are down as light alloy moting made under the commercial vehicles are down as light alloy moting made under the commercial vehicles are down as light alloy moting made under the commercial vehicles are down as light alloy moting made under the commercial vehicles are down as light alloy moting made under the commercial vehicles are down as light alloy moting made under the commercial vehicles are down as light alloy moting made under the control well as five per cent.

Westdeutsche Landesbank expects the common one per cent this year. But in 1984 the common one per cent.

Machinery is werse off. The level of the industrial year are still feeling the pinch of the common of the

BUSINESS

Complaint panel for the upset customer

Christ und Welt Abeinischer Merkur

Deople who think they have been cheated in business deals can take their complaint to a variety of arbitration panels.

There are car-repair panels, television-set repair panels, dry-cleaning panels and plumbing panels. The consfruction industry has a panel too.

Last year the car-repair trade's 88 panels heard about 11,500 cases.

More than half are settled without formal hearing and only one case in eight needs to be taken right through to a deciaion.

The panel tries to reach a compromise, end only when this fails, does it rule one way or the other.

Toking the case to the panel doesn't cosl the applicent any money. Nor does it prevent him (or the car repnir firm, for that matter) taking the case to the civil courts if he is not happy with the panel's

The panel is not able to handle about one in four appeals because they are not within its jurisdiction. Repairs by backyard operators for example.

The main complaint is the amount charged. Another is bad workmanship. There are not many complaints about unnecessary work.

Strangely enough the amounts involved are not always high. Most disputes deal with between DM100 and DM200.

People dissatisfied over second-hond car sales can toke their ease to any one of 29 panels established by the industry. But upset customers do not have to go

before u panel. Often a talk with the relevant trades organisation is enough in get an unhureaucratio solution. Chambers of commerce ulso huve many panels. A Chamber of Commerce ond Industry survey shows that they

handle an evernge of 25,000 completnts а усаг. The construction industry has a panel, established in the middle of last year by

Vietnem, is subtler in his revisionism. the Rhine-Main Chamber of Trades. ond intellectuals surrounding Kennedy, It can draw on 35 experts in various such es Desence Secretary MeNamara, fields of the construction industry. Disdragged America into the swainps of putes are usually settled quickly. Vietnam with their hubris and arro-

However, the panel charges a set see,

If a formal hearing is needed, the panel makes an hourly charge. This means, of course that it is hardly worth pursuing cases involving small amounts. On the other hand, where the amount

in dispute is large, the panel is still much cheoper than a civil court.

standing. The winner of a cuse is reco-

amount of expertise as this panel.

come obvious in the light of the drawhucks a court case in construction mutters involves: luck of expert knnwledge, draw-out proceedings and intal alienation between the parties.

The construction panel has received truction companies.

Amounts involved range between DM30,000 and DM60,000. Some are much more

Far from all complaints reach the formal hearing stage. Some 20 cases have been settled by compromise, pro-

The Fronkfurt construction panel has become known way beyond Germnny. Inquiries are mnde frnm European eountries but from as far afield as Windhoek In South-West Africa and Adelaide, Australin. Naturally, however, most come from

German lawyers and chambers of trade

Continuad from page 5

with the Vietnam War, the most trugic of

There can be no denying that he was

initially fascinnted by guerrilla warfare.

He had young Americans, the green he-

rets, specially trained for guerrilla ne-

tion. But he had not a single conscript

Pulitzer Prize-winner David Hulhers-

tum, who has mnde out the Kennedy Li-

beralism of the "hest and most intelli-

gent" to be to blame for escalatinn in

His view is that the brilliant activists

sent to Vietnam.

all America's external entanglements.

regordless of the amount at stake, and this acts as a deterrent.

In the case of this panel, it has legal

gnised as such legally. No Germon court has the same

The advantages of resorting to it he-

more than 200 inquiries, about equally divided between customers and cons-

bably because of the cost factor.

and commerce. The Frankfurl model is likely in

spread

Paul Bellinghausen (Rheinischer Merkur Christ und Welt, 11 November 19831

Improvement in the economicommunications

Employers, on the other

Industry's fight against the

that a 35-hour week on falls

clesbank President Karl Olio S

concern over ecanamic develop-

upturn is unt enough

ment obstacles.

will do little for the jobless.

being dragged inn the war.

for ugreeing with him."

worsen nnemployment.

Continued from page 7

hasis for a lasting upturn, essentially riding on investments, is better today than it has been in a long time, "It says in a

"This could pave the way for a sustuined growth and an improvement in the employment situation, but only if the nverall eennomic climate is not subjected to new strains.

But strains are in the offing. Such sick industries as coal, steel and shiphuilding will have to resurt to mass layofts, which could easily make consumers reluctant

The most powerful economic locomative sn far has been private consump-But Emminger says that consumers

will un longer dip into their savings and that the reduced savings rate will prave a passing phenomenon. Export hopes ore also deceptive. During a visit to Singapore, former Chancel-

lor Helmut Schmidt warned against pinaing too much hope on u recovery of world trade. He said that it was illusory to expect the American upturn to pull the rest nf

the wurld along. He believes that it will take another two years hel'are there is an apturn.

lt would not be until October 1985, after the American elections, that Washington would formulate a new economic policy that enald reduce its massive hudget deficits. This, Schmidt said, would lead to falling interest rates world-wide, a major precondition for a

Both the unions and industry have urged the government to take action.

J. F. Kennedy

When this gullt theory is reduced to

its nucleus it will be realised that blame

may be laid on Kennedy Liberalism, but

militury advisers in South Vietnum, and

no ground forces. Shartly hefnrehand he

lind nidered the withdriwnl of 1,000 ad-

visers in protest against the dictutorial

hehaviour of President Ngo-Dinh Diem

A few days after his death this order

was quietly countermunded, a decision

thet was not lacking in symbolic signifi-

and his brother Nhu.

When he died there were 16,9th 118

unt on President Kennedy himself.

Lahnur wants to help the atellite TV: swamping the lighting for a 35-hour works. viewer with pictures

week has wan support from he Beneral Angeiger

Chancellor Helmut Kohl The against this type of shorters hours as a means of fighting ter ween five and 10 satellites launhed by Western European counwithin o few years be able to Even the Chancellor short TV programmes beyond national

the National Congress of Your to satellites, one French, the other tian Democrats: "We are sold from will start the ball rolling at the the hump," he said. "But west of next year or early in 1985. Each telay five channels.

Industry says that just waiting bein parts of Central Europe viewers heable to receive between 20 and 40 The national federation of the sammes mostly through prohably known in this country as long trading on special rooftop aerials. and Railleisenbanken said a conference alternative is cable TV: the weeks ago that it was still with thomes would received at a ground whether there was an uptuming and then cabled in to doinestic

ing that could ride on its own a homers. March 1982 the Europeun Parlio-The Federation, promoting in healted for unnorm European reaction of cause, urged a grawth-origin and neople from unsuitable transmispulicy uot to houst private feet but to motivate the work force and the use of advertising revenue

ince programmes. beliens also seem likely to nrise It also urged the government copyright provisions. ver on its promise to remove get

EEC Commission in Brussels is liven if all this were to happens thing proposols, but agreement will at hest three per cent growth seate to be reached with Austria and terland as non-members of the Richard Gramon Market.

thie Zeil 18 Novels Parate arrangements may well need made with Liechtenstein, Monaco Sa Mariao, and Spuin and Portugerous in connection with the Vin they don't join the EEC.

committuent (at the height of white De European Parliament has also a million Americans were fight for a European channel, to be ret communist North) when they say dround the clock on nue of the live longer moderated by a thought mels of each EEC national satellite. heidea is attractive. At present only In 1962 Senator Mike Maders in the Benefux countries and made a pessionistic report to the bottor areas of France and Germany dent on the way in which America see European affairs as others see

Kennedy later sald, in private " Dely they can tune in to the neighunmoved at Mike and annoyed any oning country's view of the European duisis or the advantages and disadin route for Texas and the assume the common ugricultural hullet he told a personal acquaints

and an unimpenchable source of word and arts programmes could also mutinn, that ha had finally decide insmitted all over Western Europe, withdraw all military advises in current affairs coverage on the Vietnam after re-election in 1964 fo-channel could give Italians. Herbert von Bord hes, Brilish, Irish and French viewers fater idea of intra-German probsuch as the GDR and Berlin,

deasting authorities in several ountries ran an experimental programme for a week last year. It upervised by Dutch TV.

Committee included French, Italian and Yugoslav TV. Gmnada, the Manchester-hased h commercial operator, and ARD, Channel I of Federal Republic TV.

dianeous translation in six lunand subtitles in several others since been eonsidered a problem can be solved.

lare also seem to be programme and presenters who hold European and psychological views and Albe capable of ecoperating in such

Mical and current affairs coverage.

pean lunk at regional, aational and world affairs.

The multinutional and multilingual TV future grnws steadily nearer for Western Europe and udjucent oreas of the

But the mills of the EEC, the Council of Eurnpe und eren nation-states grind exceeding slow.

Socialists, Social Democrats and other pringressive pulitical forces are barrieading themselves in most European countries behind a Maginot line that scems sure to be ridden over roughshod by technulogical developments.

They will hear no wrong of the current semi-official broadcasting corporations, which they feel guarantee a modicum of political balance, social awareness and even eivic education.

They would prefer to see this role maintained at notional level because of fears of foreign influence.

Rudolf Wedckind, a German Christian Democrat member of the European Parliament, outlines the shape of things to come in a realistic and by no means reactionary manuer in his book Pladoyer für das Europäische Fernsehen (The Case for European TV).

Lurger Western European countries

formed out entirely to commercial oper-

The television periol of the not-eo-distant future, in e few years, dish antennes such

ea this one made by AEG-Telefunken will be a common eight on domestic roofs.

The Bundespost leys elaim to o monopoly of aerials to receive satellite TV. Herr Wedekind feels this elaim is unrealistic and possibly may not stand up in

Many felt Granada provided just as satisfactory and impartial coverage as the semi-official broadeasting corporations in last year's experiment.

Erich Hauser (General-Anzeiger Aonn, 12 November 1983)

Nordwest # Zeitung

hout 650 mnnufacturers showed off A the most advanced sound, vision and text transmission equipment n felecom '83 In Geneva.

Their displays formed part of 70 natinnal exhibits envering areos of up to 5,000 square metres, or one and a quarter acres, eech.

The stand run by the three dozen least developed countries in the world, 36 Afro-Asian countries, was small in com-

other than maps of enormous areas berest of communications of any kind. They symbolised the point made by Bonn Posts and Telecom Minister Chris-

They had little to show for themselves

tian Schwarz-Schilling in terms of telephones. Three quarters of the world's telephones, he said, were in eight industria-

lised countries, whereas 150 countries shared the other quarter. Telecommunication for Everyone was

the motto of Telecom '73, organised by the International Telecommunications It was a motto that was music to the

ears of the world's telecom industry. Countries with few facilities if any are an enormous potential market, always providing they can afford the outlay.

A geostationary satellite, for instance eosts roughly \$150m, plus a further \$5m to \$10m for ground station facilities.

Government and industry in advanced countries such as the Federal Republic of Germony are kean to finance projects of this kind.

Dish of the future

ges at other countries.

such as Britain, France, Germany and

Italy will be sure to want to use at least

one of their five channels to beam pro-

grammes in their own or foreign laugua-

Semi-official or commercial operators

would be allocated the other channels

depending on respective countries" fi-

nancial positions and their governments'

For financial reasons the satellites run

by smaller countries would probably be

The World Bank has so far invested twn ner cent of its aid in telecommunicotions technology. Much would have been uchieved If this percentage were to he doubled.

At the ITU in Geneva officials stress that telecommunications don't follow in the footsteps of economic.development; they ore a prerequisite for it.

Another point made in Genava was that a mere three satellites would be enough to meet the national TV network needs of the entire Third World.

Indonesia, which had a stand of its own, is a pattern of islands extending over an area of 4,000km (2,500 milea). It has run a telecom satellite of its own for

The main exhibitors in Geneva were the United Stales, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Italy, Switzerland and Great Britain.

Each managed to corner up to 5,000 out of the total exhibition area of 72,000 square metres. The range of facilities they had on show extended from what housewives might need to telecom systems verging on science fiction.

Between these two extremes there were the more modest stands of the Scendinavian countries (a joint stand for Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Fingenuine Vienna coffee house.

Then there were Belgium and Brazil, which was on its own in representing Latin America and boasted no fewer than 25 companies, including many mul-

Exhibiting alone was oot enough, al-

though many paying visitors will have been impressed by mock-up satellites or roakets, by gigantic dish antennos of ground and tracking stations.

They may well have noticed the pnee at which Saudi Arabio and Morocco, for instance, are busy expanding their telephone networks.

But what mottered most to exhibitors was the trade representatives from countries all over the world who were in Geneva to order the most suitable equipment or entire systems for their govern-

Telecommunications is a DM150bn market that could easily be doubled in size, or so the industry hopes. So the incentive is certoinly there.

But for an organisation such as the ITU, with a membership of 158 eountries, profit naturally matters less than what might be termed higher values.

In this case it was a metter of the free exchange of information proclaimed by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the Helsinki eccords.

lem, it was clear in Geneva. But it is an intractable problem for the politicions. There are states that are not very in-

Technically this free flow is no prob-

terested in the idea, especially when the free exchange la spiced with political viewpoints. Worse still, data protection problems

also arise. With the growing opportunities for transmission there is an increasing risk of confidential information being handed on, The legal side of telecommunications has assumed auch importance that it was

the subject of the first-ever apecial symland) or, say, Austria, which featured a posium on the subject as part of the ITU gatbering. It was attended by about 3,000 politicians, scientists, engineers and represen-

tatives of administration, industry and

research. Walter Meth [Nordwest Zellung, I November 1983]



The Kennedy learn only became don-220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'

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ventures.

by no means be abjectly pro EEC. Annes could merely take a Euro-

Technology brings information — in a pandora's box

se Bachmeier, the woman who

beck courtroom shot dead the

would suggest that there is not

other materiel in Geronany wor-

uming into films. The only ques-one of which has the lenst taste.

producer of one, Dieter Schidor,

One film is intellectually taste-

directors are closely linked with

sthough io different ways: Hark

whose film Keine Zeit für Tränen

ime For Tears) will be made in

Maie Colbin. He had at one print

other is just tasteless."

re. Is a law graduate. - -

LITERATURE

Hans Werner Richter and the influence of the disbanded Gruppe 47

Much has been written about nov-elist and literory organiser Hans Werner Richter, 75. It is striking how agreed people are in their praise of the man and his work.

His work is highly regarded, people are unstinting in their regard for Richter himself. He has close friends among writers in all ranks of the profession.

A wave of gratitude certainly swept in his direction in the festschrift to mark the end of the Gruppe 47 thirty years after it was founded in 1947.

Richter, 75 on 12 November, has told his tale, and that of the Grappe 47, best himself in what was originally planned as a series of radio programmes.

Entitled How the Gruppe 47 Began and What It Was, it makes it clear that the group was not, and could not possibly have been, just a run-of-the-mill literary coterie.

He ran it throughout its 30-year life span. It owed to him its survival as a group of entirely individual and distinct writer personalities.

Its survival was also due to the way in which he arranged the group's meetings. He personally invited members to attend gatherings held at a wide range of venues.

They weren't just restricted to the eities where the literary world foregathers. The group met in small towns, in country inns, in stately homes and far away from the city lights in places you will hardly find on the map.

Richter as organiser of the meetings evolved the concept of reading, listening

Row at writers'

Nordwest ₹ Zeitung

and criticising that was practised in a manner unprecedented among German literary groups this century.

Authors criticised the work of other authors before their work was presented to a wider public.

It was an experiment that led to friendships and enmities alike, but one man, Hans Werner Richter, was invariably on friendly terms with all concerned.

In retrospect, Gruppe 47 can definitely be said to have been the most important group of independent writers in the Federal Republic since the war. It made its mark on German writing.

Ita origins were in the days of PoW camps and Allied occupation. It aimed to make a fresh start in literature. Richter himself only hegan writing during the war and in US internment as n prisoner-of-war,

He had previously heen connected with literature as a bookseller. He was born in 1908 on the Baltie island of Usedom, where his fether was a fisher-

In Swinemunde he served an apprenticeship as a bookseller before moving to Berlin in the late 1920s to join the growing ranks of the anemployed.

He fought the Nazls, escaped to Puris, returned to Germany and suw active service in the Second World Wur: all stations in his life that supplied the muterial he was to use in his writing.

It began as journalism in his PnW enmp. On his release fram intermment he went on to edit one of the first post-war literary magnzines.

He and Alfred Anderseli published Der Ruf, the legendary magazine of the post-war genemation that was only unle to voice its critical views in 1946 and 1947. It was then bunned by the US military government.

His next magazine, to be entitled Der Skorpion, never got heyond the piun-ning stage, but it formed the germ-cell of what Inter became the Gruppe 47.

The new magazine may have failed to get off the ground, but the group was launched later that yenr.

As a writer Richter was an immediate success with his first novel, Die Grschlagenen, 1949. It was translated into many languages. He was awarded the 1951 Fontane Prize.

The novel was a during venture in its day, heing the first book nn the Secund World Wnr written hy un ex-serviceman to he published in Germany. He described personal experiences,

such us the buttle for Monte Cussino as seen from the German side, life as an American PoW in a camp where Nazi propagandists enntinued to terrorise the inmutes with visions of a hopcless l'in-

His second unvel, Sie lielen nus Cinttes Hand, 1951, won him the 1952 Rene Schiekele Prize. It topk u wider, EuroOne courtroom-shooting drama, films are being orade.ahout Maessed of murdering her daughter.

Hana Warner Richler ... bei POW camp.

pean view of what people with and Delest, whose Annas Mutter through.

is Mother) will be shot in Munich, People in various European * ex-law: student and subsequent are portrayed in the fargs of a tobber who spect three-and-a-half idealogics locked in conflict. * Richladbars.**

He also made a name for his del's Marlaone Bachmeier will be literary editor, poetry published by Germany's newest star, Guter of travel hooks. He was at Landgrebe who mede a mane for a whole range of novels at at in Die flambierte Frau.

He ilcult with the Witschen Talbathe idea of having Marianna or "commonic miracle" of merier play herself. post-war reconstruction, and it post-war reconstruction, and wing approxition to the course

Spuren im Sunde (Traces in le is not only one of his best-kee titles; it aiso indicates how how gone-with-the-wind any unearth traces of this kind must

Wolfgang Stauch-von Q (Nordwest Zellung, 12 Hose

two good ways to make money ness to pny tribute to this woman. But at island. I asked her if the same time you realise that you can't

do that and you start poudering. "That will he an important aspect of my film. And then there's the intellectual plane: the ineptitude of the judiciary that goes on wrecking un already wrecked life."

He said he spent une-and-a-half years in "this enormous and eerie maze of facts and emotions, trying to find some

He often visited Marianne Bachmeier prison, and he followed the trial throughout. One of the coveted chairs in the first spectators' raw was permanently kept available to him. This way, he got to know her milieu and her friends.

He says modestly: "I think I'm one of the people who knows most about the affair - not only the facts but also the emotions that led to the facts."

Shouting is now in progress with Marianne Buchincier on the spot as "adviser." But the director does not like the term "adviser." "I must ask myself how a man whn has been writing scripts and making movies for what I think is 14 years now can be advised by Marianne.

The fact that slie is supporting the pruject as much as she can is another mutter." He does nut helieve that Bachmcier will he psychulugically overonded by collabornting in a film on her life. "I disenssed the matter with expert psychologists, who were professionally dinroughly fumiliar with · Marianne. They wolcomed my plans, saying that

this could help her muster the matter emotionally. "In no pluse have I a bad conscience or a feeling of apprehen-

Photo: Jens Waechtert this woman - and she knows it." Bohm denics that he had contemplated having Marianne Bachmeier play herself. "No... I really wonder where such rumours come

But Bachmeier herself mentioned In a TV magazine programme the possibility of a film debut. And Bohm repeatedly told his distributors that he thought that

she should perhaps play herself. Pit Schröder, until recently on the

But in a loog and friendly telephone

conversation with Driest she turned down his offer to meet for a talk.

she would like best to live on a desert is-

she wanted me to drap the whole idea. She tald me: 'I'd rather you did it than someane else!.' " He says he was fascinated by Bachmeier from the moment he saw her picture on. the cover of Stern magazine: "Those eyes! Like the eyes of an injured shewolf." He says he found much of his own story in the material reporter Heiko

Continuad.



Director Driast and actrass Gudrun Landgrabe.

Directors accuse media multis of 'perverting communication'

ominution of the world's film in-Udustry by multinatianal media gruups is perverting communication, allege leading directors.

This domination had led to standerdisution of films and banality in the language used. The result wauld eventually be cultural, ideological, economic end technological dependence by film makers on the multis

The directors issued the charges following the first world congress of film directors in the Portuguese island of Madeira.

In some chantries, they said, the develnpment of a national film culture wes hampered by lumbering bureauerncies, censorship or intimidation.

'fhe congress was orchestrated by Peter-Fleischmunn, president of Fera, the European film directors' association.

The meeting cume about on the initiative of Pierre-Heuri Delenu, the director uf the Week of Film Directors at the unnual Cannes Film Festival.

Portugal, the host country, generously

funded the meeting and, during the congress, it was accepted as the 13th member nation of Fera. . . The three-day Madeira event was at-

tended by 160 directors from 47 counries.
They discussed commercial, ertistic,

moral end legal aspects of the film. They also taked about the audio-vi-

sual media, the term one delegate said in a paper he wanted to replace the term This triggered a minor storm of out-

rage. What generally passes as the audi-visual media is the very thing most directors regard as a threat to their own work; and it was this threat that had prompted them to attend the meeting.

In their closing communique, the delegates reaffirmed their demand for what they call a cinema of the authors instead of a uniform cinematic stew. They opposed the so-called "balance of programmes," facelass products and watared down co-productions brought about by the pursuit of profit rather than an idea.

Fleischmann:"Our strength rests with national dishes - the Holstein cutlet, the French bouillabaisse and Italy'a Parma ham." med a transport a the felt.

Taking a swipe at the multinotionals, he said: "Nabody knows the name of McDonald's chef de cuisine."

This authors' policy met with broad approval, it has became o central issua in the dispute over German film promotion, a dispute started by Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann.

The German delegates were delighted with the address by France's Culture Minister, Jack Lang, who had made a point of going to Madeirn to speak.

Without actually neming Zimmermann, he said that France had long admired the German film promotion model. This mada it the more regrettable now to see forces at work trying to dismontle this model.

Leng seid that much of what was demanded in Madeira would soon be taken into account by French lawmakers.

This applied particularly to better. eopyright provisions for directors. In many countries they now had no stake in the profits.

Nor were they paid for the use of their. works in such new media as satellite and cable TV or video cassettes and discs.

What more could one want from such a congress then suggestions and demands as well as, formulation aids for national lawmakers? ...

There were a wide variety of delagates: from East Bloc nations, from the Third World, and from America's dream

Fleischmann said at the end of the necting: "The audio-vidual media hava become so important that we as filmmakers, can no looger shirk the question

"We must put our professional image in question time and again if we are not ourselves to be put in question."

The meeting decided to establish an international documentation centre as a first step.

Will all that the centre will one day be able to document be the end of the film

culture as we know it today? It took more than 80 years for the. film-makers of the world to get together. in a meeting.

Considering the rapid developement of the new media, it was held in the nick: Bodo Fründt

|Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 16 November 1983)

The man in eye of the storm



Bart Engelmann ... writing on the wall?

ond re-elected unopposed last spring.

writers' association...

He saw active service in the Second

In 1944 he was convicted of active resistance to the Nazi regime and sent to concentration camp.

from the right. It may also account for the last his sense of commitment has not

ly been too outspoken. He worked for several years

nulist, including a spell with it gel, hefore working full-time #1

with unsatisfactory states of state public sector promotion funds. the capitalist economic woods by are racing each other and are post-war West Germany.

His hest-known books in hundred copies of Bohm's film Friends the Millionaires (follows) be released to German cinemas My Friends the Managers, has had (distributors: Filmverlag der the Rhine, Germany without for the Reich follows). Spiegel Halance Sheet, and The Reich follows.

Rich Remain.

He is soid to have had over green llon copies of his books sold The disciosures he made party

As chairman of the Whiter and story came when I became the vations as the social security to have a baby. And then you read public lending right and lept the security that a woman has shot her

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 21-16#

have been the main reason with



storm brewing in the German Writers' Association, Bernt Engelmann, wus elected chairman in 1977 in Dortmund

He was born in Berlin on 20 Junuary 1921, is a member of the Social Demncratic Party and is a left-winger in the

World War, was invalided out and began to study languages and sociology in

His experience of a brutal and unjust system of government in his youth will

life us a writer, he reacted so social injustice and violence,

of the German.)

by I'm making the film? If Volker indoni, who taught me my trade, men asked the same question, he bound to lead to objections

tmuderer in a courtroom.

Burkhard Driest at one point also take part in the making of the film.

the Bachmalar (laft), diractor Bohm and actrass Marie glwnys respected

He has written many extenses DM3m for Driest's film is to he cessful books, some documents by private financiers while half-fact, half-fiction. All best is effort will largely be financed

who is siightly ahead in the k due to release 150 copies of his You Up There, Us Down Het adue to release 150 copies of his totle of a bouk co-authored will have (distributors: Jugendfilm). Wullroff. (All titles are literal syldently elated Bohm answered ons in his Hamburg office.

have answered: Ask my an-

Ales is an instant emotional willing-

toyed with the idea of putting her in front of the camera or at least having her

He says: "She told me she was totally uninterested in any publicity and that

staff of Filmverlag der Autoren: "In a phone call, he asked me: 'What do you' think about having her play herself? I think she would do it.' I told: him 'l think nothing of it. Sure, it would be spectacular; but she's got no idea about film-making"."

association clinirman of the association. Fifty writers, including many well-known authors such us Gunter Grass, comes to head recently wrote to Engelmann reinforcing criticism and pressure on him to resign. The latest move of his that prompted criticism was his public appeal to this Rölner Stadt Anzeiger year's German Booksellers' Association peace prize-winner, Manès Sperher, to return the award. ernt Engelmann and the other six Engelmann later sald he had merely B members of the national executive referred to Sperber having accepted the committee of the German Writers' Assoaward by mistake. ciation have resigned after serious dis-

putes that have ahaken the organisation. Munich novelist, and writer Engelmann and his fellow-committeemen resigned after a meeting in Stuttgart. They wili remain in office in a caretaker capacity until fresh elections are held next

The association is affiliated to IC Druck und Papier, the printing and paper: workers' union. Its exc claima to have resigned to forestall a aplit in the association's ranks. Their purposa in resigning was also to

ty among members of the writing profession. All seven, Engelmann, Gerd E. Hoffmann, Jürgen Lodemann, Irmela Brender, Angelika Mechtel, Svende Merian and Karlhans Frank, denied the allega-

ensure a fresh start in trade union activi-

tions made against them. They strongly objected to the defama. tion to which Herr Engelmann in particular had been aubjected.

This was a reference to increasing criticism levelled at Engelmann, who was re-clected unopprised inst spring us

The 50 letter-writers also took excep-

tion to an expression used by Engelmann in a letter to General Jaruzelski, the Pollah leader. Grass and the others felt the Writers' Association executive had in writing their letter called on the Polish authori-

ties to set up a writers' association consisting of Quislings. Engelmann said the letter, described rass as unacceptable, had been written at the end of August jointly with the German PEN Centre and couldn't be interpreted to mean what Grass im-

In a letter to Grass Engelmann refuted allegations that were, he said, scandalous and ruinous for a writer and said he would be extremely relieved to relinquish his position as Writers' Association.chairman.

ed to take on the job, preferring to concentrate on his own manuscripts. Peter Henkel (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 November 1983)

Yet Grass, he hinted, was not prepar-

the zinc in gorbage.

needed for hiological effluented

oxygen for their metabolism)

in composition.

ment could be covered.

though even in the short tern

(Suddeutsche Zeining, is No

ests of environmental protects

her suggested.

Professor Ferdinand Sehmidt writes

in Medical Tribune that low-nicotine ci-

gurettes only mske the smoker smoke

more to get the desired level of nicotine.

kers would be satisfied with fewer of

Tnr, carbon monoxide and other poi-

sonous substances should be reduced.

He also suggested the use of natural

tobaccos instead of toasted because the

latter tended to be inhaled more deeply.

Professor Schmidt, head of Heidel-

berg University's tumour research de-

partment, accuses the tobaceo industry

of just being clever in inventing cigaret-

tes with low levels of damaging ingre-

The number of smokers had been

dropping since 1960 in industrialised

countries, but eigsrette sales had been

Fewer people were smoking more.

Professor Schmidt: "Reducing nico-

tine below a certain level has caused a

reaction in smokers. They depend on a

certain intake of nicotine. When they

don't get it due to the filter or light to-

baccos, they compensate by smoking

Medical statistics show an increase in

cancer despite the falling tar and nico-

tine content of cigarettes and desplte the

fact that the link between smoking and

dots of 792 bronchial cancer patients

of filter eignrettes was lower thun for

thuse whu smoked non-filtered brands.

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cer and ulcers, cancer of the mouth and

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Professor Schmidt has compared the

The average age of deeth for smokers

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(97.3 per cent of them smokers).

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Garbage incineration and smoke gas purification were discussed by about 350 experts from 11 countries. Other facts that emerged were:

Twenty-nine million tons is household garbage, which means that every man, woman and child in the country junks about half a ton of trash a year. And the figure is on the incresse.

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The Berlin conference looked into ways or purifying what is sent up the inclnerator chimney stack, given that since 1974 newly-built garbage incinerators have had to comply with strict limits for chorine and fluorine compounds in the smoke they release into the atmosphere.

Smoke purification devices are now planned, under construction or already in operation at roughly 75 per cent of West German garbage incinerators, the conference organiser said.

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He said it was thus high time to compare the various purification processes and annlyse their respective weak

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Take the residue problem. In the wet wash process, which has so far predominated in practice, chlorine and fluorine compounds and, to a certain extent, sulphur dloxide are literally washed out of the smoke with water.

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This effluent then had to be evaporated, Dr Fichtel of the Bavanan Environmental Protection Agency told the conference.

That left chloride, calclum and a little sulphate, all of which had to be protected from rainfall, or else they would dissolve in water again.

The affluent also contained a range of heavy metala, of which mercury was particularly problematic.

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But dried sludge could, unlike effluent, be stored as a rule on a domestic garbage dump.

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That would mean incicerator chimney smoke had to be dry-eleaned, a process of which experience has also been gain-

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gical sewage purification held in Krc-

It may even be said to have applied in

a twofold sense. Technical and micro-

hlological purification mnre effective

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the gathering, claims.

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be wide and shallow.

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For another, biological purification

can not only recoup costs but even make

s profit, or so the VDI, or German En-

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Effluent purification is usually a

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Impunities (i.e. oxydising them into car-

In many purification plants the oxy-

gen is merely available on the surface of

the water in the basins, so basins have to

Bio-reactors, which are space- and

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which air, including oxygen, is passed

not just over the surface but throughout

Air is fed to the bed of the reactor and

spread by nozzles in the form of tiny

releasing oxygen as they go.

bubbles that allowly rise to the surface,

The oxygen in the air is put to better

use in tall basins that in the conventio-

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in Düsseldorf the neutral snits are being stored on a garbage tip for tha time being. But they might well be used, or so it is felt, in roadbuilding, for noiseabatement embankments and the like.

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The fluidised bed drier is totally dry in its manner of operation. The smoke is passed through a calcium hydroxide powder at high pressure. Toxin purticles settle on the calcium hydroxidc.

This technique has been found most satisfactory at Schwandorf garbage-fired power station, although the residue hus to be stored on e special dump because of its high content of casily soluble sub-

It amounted to between 50kg und 70kg per tonue of garbage, snid Herr Keller-Reinspuch of Sanrberg-Hölter-Lurgi GmbH.

Purification of

sewage 'can

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are in the water for longer and give off

in several German cities. They carry out

biological scwnge purification in n way

that saves space and elminates smell und

For industrial effluent the hacteria

count needs to he increased and the hio-

chemical activity boosted. Heinz Brauer

and associates at the Technical Universi-

ty, West Berlin, have devised an elevat-

The elevation is provided by punched

discs arranged above each other in a cy-

linder and powered hydraulically. Ed-

This ensures that the bacteria tend to

e air duddies are

clog less and to expose a larger surface

constantly renewed, guaranteeing the

best conceivable oxygen supply to the

The elevating jet reactor can punify in

It is a small but high-powered purifi-

cation unit that can decentralise the

process, making it possible to treat eff-

A further advantage of decentralisa-

tion, according to Herr Cremer of the

VDI in Dosseldorf, was that bacteria

could be bred specially to deal with the

That shows in a particularly striking

manner what close cooperation between

between 15 and 30 minutes even ex-

ing jet reactor for this purpose.

dies form at the holes.

It also ensures that th

area to the affluent.

tremely dirty effluent.

luent where it occurs.

specific category of effluent.

Bio-reactors are nlreudy in operation

more of their oxygen.

Special storage is fairly supplICINE which is why ways of solidity

sidue are currently being sage Allergies Still
So a complicated and experience of the control of nology (costly to install and riii) is needed to extract to a blotch only some of them, from them

It would be more sensible #6 01 one in five never to find their way into the 101 one in five in the first place, and that is the first place of the first place o

uted in products and greate to prol French writer Marcel Proust be taken in disposing of them a beinded with asthma caused by Synthetics, said Professor to be a standard of the Technical University, Was demembrance of Things Past". accounted for 70 per cent of the best of the professor to t

50 per cent of the cadmium, 3 of the sulphur and significant Richard III of England turned of the lead, fluorine and more life eating strawberries that had necked by his taster, the cook

Synthetic waste might have a set heating value but its us no has back to normal a day later but blematic because of its high min by Council lord he disliked was Even if garbage contained on, and for attempted regicide by poi-

cent or so of synthetic mitrid to erator chimney smokedefinity statile, Washington, a 12-year-old Grganic waste is little better, pieceded swimming pool by his ting for 66 par cent of copper, at What they did not know was the lend, three quarters of the man was allergic to cold.

third of the cadmium and 35 pm in is no end of substances or conshal can trigger an allergic reoc-There is no clenr explanations that there is no end in the conse-luble for this state of affairs. Man expl such a reaction: shurtness of hay feyer, skin cruptions, itcliden wiiste wiis to blame, Profes a keeps people from sleeping It remains to be seen how this good pressure so low as in make it

to he disposed of. Individual us it to summon the energy to get of the public can do little. Mod heuvy metal evidently finds it medical research u long time garhuge via utmospheric pollumer some of the mechanisms be-the soil. Manual Region reactions.

disorder was named by Viennesc (Der Tagesspiegel, 20 Norme man Clemens von Pirquet in derived the nume from allos, or "different" and ergon for "efprocess engineers and microbion

was once it "fashionable" dis-So far aerohic bacteria ske loow matter-of-factly seen as n been referred to in connection tin the body's reaction to enviwage purification. They interp substance, with the result that the synthesised every work and a synthesised every your - und a treutment pruduces enormous

indied of them can cause allergic of sewinge shidge us a hy-probe Krefeld enuference. Their is the chemistry and pharmaceutical separate the sludge from he to one in three people have an always water faster and more than

Sludge is then further depression of the septic towers where biogas is remained a mystery. Provided it contains no heavy dried sludge is a fine fertilization. The production of enormous lypically proteins. The proteins of sewage sludge can be make an allergic reaction is possible using anaeroble baeteria (h) antia the environment in count-

They don't need to be piled to the gird reaction is in effect a mat-gen, which is expensive. They provide the confacts with a foreign pro-substuntial quantity of biographic reaction at the first contact is not much less biomass, or sludge that though a change takes place Anaerobic hacteria content waste into over 90 per cent and change is called a sensitisation. It

waste into over yo per constant the strong adverse reaction to later with the protein. The protein Herr Sahm of Jülich nucks the reaction is called en antigen, centre said anacrobic series substances formed within the many kinds of effluent that we was analyzed. wa as antibodles. atigen antibody reaction (AAR)

He felt the anserobic proces a lissae hormone known as hismuch less energy than serolk ou all allergic reactions - rang-If the biogas output were take count the entire cost of anserta! m itchiness to fatal circulation can be blamed on this organ-

What was more, the cost of disposal could be cut. So it mine can be released by so many substances (and even by cold as to have made it impossible so dustry may come closer together ome up with a complete list of

The effects also vury widely. Some patients' noses clog up daily at 5.00 p.in. Other people are sensitive to pollen in the seened half of the year but are unaffected by it in the first hulf.

Dr Wolfgung Jorde, who heads un asthura hospital in Mönchengludbuch, has tried to arrange the various antigens into entegories;

 Allergy against food and medicine can be caused by milk, protein, eggs, fish, fruit, legumes, etc.

• Inhalation allergy that can lead to asthma can be caused by mushroom spores and pullen, household drist, wool and even the finkes on the spouse's skin. Skin allergies are put down to cosmetics, furs, flowers, metals, detergents und, in same cases, Christians trees.

But it is still unknown why some people react to contact with an antigen by forming musses of antibodies while others are spared.

It tukes a grent deal of medical sleulling to isolate relevant antigens. In fact, takes exhaustive tests to determine if a suspected allergy actually exists.

The patient is injected with heavily diluted allergen extracts. The idea is to hring ubout an AAR conflict under controlled conditions and restrict it to a liinited area.

The process can be risky. In some people, oue-millinuth of a gram of untigen is enough to cause a life-threatening mumphylactic shock. Many general practitioners are therefore hesituat to make the tests.

Once the allergen has been piupointed comes the even mare difficult tusk af devising a therapy.

felling a potient that he is ullergic to eggs is useless because the substences fnuud in them also exist in bread, sweets and even in Campari.

this makes it even more difficult to climinate the culprit autigen.

People who are allergic to air pollution or pollen are aften forced to change their occupation or move to another

A new approach called "specific desensitisation" consists in administering small doses of the patient's autigen. The treatment can extend over weeks

or months or, Indeed, years. But it has proved successful in 50 per cent of cases. Nubody knows why. Peter Jentsch

Food contamination reports are

exaggerated, dietists say

Quality control of food in Germany has improved greatly in recent misation had found that the limits set by years, a meeting of German food experts

Consumers had been unnecessarily alarmed by reports of harmful substances in food. There were very few cases where contaminants exceeded prescrib-The meeting, of the Frankfurt-based

dietary society, dealt with contamination of food by heavy metuls, nitrates, insecticides and agricultural drugs. Professor Wolfgang Gedek of the Ba-

varian Veterinary Authority said that the use of antibiotics, hormones end drugs in livestock farming showed no indication of health hazards to the consumer. He justified the use of these growth

promoting substances. They were essential if the animals were to gain weight rapidly and make better use of their feed. "Animal farming on today's scale would be impossible without these

Professor Johannes-Friedrich Diehl of the Federal food research centre in the German authorities for lead aod mercury were undercut by 70 per cent. The figure for cadmlum was 50 per cent. There was no reason for concern. The public had barely taken note of the im-

Then, the maximum tolerance levels for lead were exceeded by ten per cent.... most 100 per cent of the permissible level, and mercury 60 per cent.

Cadmium Intake through cigarette: smoking was more dangerous. Smokers' bodies contained three times

the amount of non-smokers'. Professor Gerhard Eisenbrand, of Kalserslautern University, said thal people smoking an average of 20 cigarettes a day absorbed 30 times the amount of carcinogenic nitrosamines absorbed by non-smokers.

Compared with this, the nitrosamines found in lettuce, spinach, cured meat and beer were negligible, dos

(Wesideutsche Attgemetne, 21 November 1983)

Why cigarettes should have more nicotine, not less Tigarettes should have more nicotine, "On the contrary: The nicotine cononot less, says a cancer specialist.

> ful substances," he says. He also suggests the use of natural tobaccos in cigarettes because the tonsted

> tent should be increased to enable the

smoker to meet his personal nicotine

needs with fewer cigarettes. This would

at lesst reduce the intake of other harm-

variety is inhaled more deeply. It would be relatively easy for the Bonn Health Ministry to pass the necessary regulations.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 18 November 1983)

School stress takes a toll of pupils

Chool ofter triggers psychosomatic Dillness in children, says an article in the medical journal Arztliche Praxis.

The head of the psychosomatric department of Münster University's children's clinic, Professor Ingeborg Jochmus, writes that more children are being referred to psychlatrists.

Studies made in Heidelberg and Tubingen showed that in 1960 only one child in 12 had to be referred to a child psychiatrist because of problems at school. The figure in 1969 was one in five and in 1976 one in three.

Professor Jochmus: "In addition to their school problems, these children suffered from insomnis, nightmares, bed-wetting, muscle twitching, involuntary reflex movements, stuttering, enrly morning nausea and other digestive tract

She blames school stress on several factors: "They are only partly due to our having developed into o performanceoriented society and the youngsters' uncertain future. The problems are frequently due to the children's own poor psychological development and lack of talent. Sometimes these shortcomings are of a partial nature like dyslexia, poor arithmetic and retarded speech.

Fear played s major role in psychosomatic disorders eaused by school. An example: a child knows that it is weak in spelling. If it knows that it will have to take dietation at school the next day. worry leads to insomnia. This is often. followed by biliouaness and vomiting before leaving home. The shild arrives at school frightened

and without having alept properly. The sugar level in the blood would go down markedly. Fallure in the test was the re-Professor Joehmus: "Most children

are afraid that coming home with poor! marks will distress their parents. Fear of failure is heightened by the parents' high; expectations. The insomnia and the psyschool are thus intensified. The disappointed parents imposed

restrictions. This led to more problems. She suggests that new insights into:

psychological diagnosis should provide; the basis of a therapy. In the case she cited, the first thing to do would be to find out whether the child suffered from dyslexia or whether the underlying cause, was an inability to concentrate.

Pills could only help as a support for educational and psychotherapeutic measures. lo some cases, transfer to another school to ease the pressure on the child even more could help.

(Bremer Nachrichien, 19 November 1983)

The 500 million tons of garbage a L year in the Federal Republic of Germany would make a mountain as tall as the Zugspitze, Germany's tallest Alpine peak, delegates to a Berlin conference have been told

Garbage incineration and smoke gas purification were discussed by about 350 experts from 11 countries. Other facts that emerged were:

Twenty-nine million tons in household garbage, which means that every man, woman and child in the country junks about half o ton of trash a year. And the figure is on the increase.

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The Berlin conference looked into waya or purifying what is sent up the inclnerator chimney stack, given that since 1974 newly-built garbage incinerators have had to comply with strict limits for chorine and fluorine compounds in the smoke they release into the atmosphere.

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The washing water is extremely acid and thus needs to be neutralised using calcium hydroxide. The sludge is then aeparated from the water in a basin where it is given time to settle.

Yet the waste water remains strongly salinated and in many cases cannot be fed to a purification plant, let alone pumped into a river.

This affluent then had to be evaporated, Dr Fichtel of the Bavarian Environmental Protection Agency told the conference.

That left chloride, calcium and a little sulphate, all of which had to be protected from rainfall, or else they would dissolve in water again.

The affluent also contained a range of heavy metals, of which mercury was particularly problematie.

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THE ENVIRONMENT

Smoke problems from incinerating garbage

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

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cent or so of synthetic matrid. Washington, a 12-year-old erator chimney smoke defining that the Washington, a 12-year-old after being tossed into Organic waste is little being inheated swimming pool by his ting for 66 per cent of coppe, so is. What they did not know was the lead, three quarters of the material legic to cold. third of the condition and it provides the tent of substances or continuous in our description of the condition and it provides to the condition of the condition and it provides to the condition of t

shat can trigger an allergic rene-There is no clear explanations and there is no end to the conse-luble for this state of affairs. Make a such a reaction: shortness of den wuste was to blame, Professit buy fever, skin cruptions, itchit keeps people from sleeping

It remains to he seen how this and pressure so low us to make it to be disposed of. Individual at it to summon the energy to get to be disposed of. Individual to nf the public can do little. Most heuvy metal evidently finds is new medical research a long time gurhuge via utmospheric polici over some of the nucchanisms be-tlic soil. blance length reactions.

disorder was named by Viennese (ther tagesspiegel, 20 North nan Clemens von Pirquet iu defired the name from allos,

> was once u "fashionuble" disk now matter-of-factly seen us a in the body's reaction to cuvi-

"different" and ergon for "ef-

Krefeld conference. There are the compations, such as spruy-separate the sludge from the state one in three people have an al-

Sludge is then further depression some people are allergic to septic towers where biogas is the substances remains o mystery.

dried sludge is a fine fertilist. The same medicine sees aftergy as reational medicine sees ullergy as The production of enormers typically proteins. The proteins of scwage sludge can be an allergic reaction is possible using anueroble bacteria (the septin the environment in count-

much less biomass, or sludge.

Anaerobic bacteria contain the body.

change is called a sensitisation. It With the protein. The protein gihe reaction is called an antigen, centre said anaerobic seway that substances formed within the tion would probably be saying the process of sensitisation many kinds of effluent that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation many kinds of effluent that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation many kinds of effluent that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation many kinds of effluent that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation many kinds of effluent that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation many kinds of effluent that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation many kinds of effluent that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation many kinds of effluent that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation many kinds of effluent that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation many kinds of effluent that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation many kinds of effluent that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation many kinds of effluent that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation many kinds of effluent that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation that the tion would be saying the process of sensitisation that the tion would be saying the tion that the tion th

antibody reaction (AAR) sa lissue hormone known as hisost all allergic reactions - rangichiness to fatal circulation

- can be blamed on this organ-Aine can ba released by so many substances (and even by cold las to have made it impossible so ome up with a complete list of

The cliects also vary widely. Some patients' noses clog up daily at 5.00 p.m. Other people are sensitive to pollen in the second hulf of the year but are unaffeeted by it in the first half.

Dr Wolfgang Jurde, who heads an asthma haspital in Mönchengladbach, has tried to arrange the various ontigens into categories:

• Allergy against food and medicine can be caused by milk, protein, eggs, fish, fruit, legumes, etc.

• Inhabition allergy that can lead to usthma can be caused by mushroom spores and pallen, household dust, wnoland even the flukes on the spouse's skin. Skin allergies are put down to cosmetics, furs, flowers, metals, detergents and, in some cases, Christmas trees.

But it is still unknown why some people react to contact with an antigen by forming musses of antihodics while others are spared.

It takes a great deal of medical sleuthing to isolate relevant antigens. In fact, takes exhaustive tests to determine if a suspected allergy actually exists.

The patient is injected with heavily dlluted ollergen extracts. The idea is to bring ahout un AAR conflict under controlled conditions and restrict it to a limitcd area.

The process can he risky. In some people, une-millionth of a gram of ontigen is enough to cause a life-threatening anaphylactic shack. Many general practitioners are therefore hesitant to make the tests.

Duce the allergen has been pinpointed comes the even more difficult task of devising a therapy.

Telling a patient that he is allergic to eggs is useless because the substunces found in them also exist in brend, sweets and even in Campari.

This makes it even more difficult t eliminate the culprit antigen.

People who are allergic to air pullition or pollen are often forced to change their necupation or move to another

A new approach called "specific descusitisation" consists in administering small doses of the putient's natigen. The treatment can extend over weeks

or munths or, indeed, years. But it has proved successful in 50 per cent of cases. Nahody knows why. Peter Jentsch

Food contamination reports are

exaggerated, dietists say Quality control of food in Germany has improved greatly in recent nisation had found that the limits set by the German authorities for lead and years, a meeting of Germon food experts mercury were undereut by 70 per cent.

has been told. Consumers had been unnecessarily alarmed by reports of harmful substances in food. There were very few cases where contaminants exceeded prescrib-

cd līmita. . . The meeting, of the Frankfurt-based dietary society, dealt with contamination of food by heavy metals, nitrates, insecticides and agricultural drugs.

Professor Wolfgang Gedek of the Bavarian Veterinary Authority said that the use of antibiotics, hormones and drugs in livestock farming showed no indication of health hazards to the consumer.

He justified the use of these growth promoting substances. They were essential if the animals were to gain weight rapidly and make better use of their feed, "Animal farming on today's scale would be impossible without these

Professor Johannes-Friedrich Diehl of the Federal food research centre in

more nicotine, not less Tigarcttes should have more nicotine, "On the contrary: The nicotine content should be increased to enoble the Professor Ferdinand Schmidt writes smoker to meet his personal nicotine in Medical Tribune that low-nicotine cinceds with fewer cigarettes. This would garettes only make the smoker smoke ot least reduce the intake of other harmmore to get the desired level of nicotine. ful substances," he says.

Why cigarettes should have

not less, says a cancer speciolist.

If cigarettes had more nicotine, smo-

kers would be satisfied with fewer of

Tar, carbon monoxide and other poi-

onous substances should be reduced.

He also suggested the use of natural

tobaccos instead of toasted because the

latter tended to be inhaled more deeply.

Professor Schmidt, head of Heidel-

berg University's tumour research de-

partment, accuses the tobacco industry

of just being clever in inventing cigaret-

tes with low levels of damaging ingre-

The number of smokers had been

dropping since 1960 in industrialised

countries, but cigarette sales had been

Fewer people were smoking more.

Professor Schmidt: "Reducing nico-

tine below a certain level has caused a

reaction in smokers. They depend on a

certain intake of nicotine. When they

don't get it due to the lilter or light to-

boccos, they compensate by smoking

Medical statistics show an increase in

cancer despite the falling tar and nico-

tine content of eigarettes and despite the

fact that the link between smoking and

data of 792 brouchial cancer putients

Professor Schmidt has compared the

The average age of death for smokers

l'ilters were also useless as a protec-

of filter eigurettes was lower than for

those who smoked non-filtered brands.

tion against stomach ond duodenal can-

eer and ulcers, cancer of the mouth and

the tar, carhon-monoxide and other pol-

sonous substances in cigarettea but not

The figure for cadmium was 50 per cent.

There was no reason for concern. The

Then, the maximum tolerance levels

for lead were exceeded by ten per cent. . .

most 100 per cent of the permissible le-

Codmlum Intake through cigarette:

Smokers' bodies contained three times

Professor Gerhard Eisenbrand, of

Kaiserslautern University, said that

people smoking an average of 20 ciga-

rettes a day absorbed 30 times the

amount of carcloogenic nitrosamines

Compared with this, the nitrosamines

ound in lettuce, apinach, cured meat

(Wesideutsche Aligemeloe, 21 November 1983)

and beer were negligible. dpa...

el, and mercury 60 per cent,

smoking was more dangerous.

the amount of non-smokers'.

bsorbed by non-smokers.

public had barely taken note of tha im-

provements since 1976.

Professor Schmidt auggesta reducing

more and inhaling more deeply."

cancer is he youd dispute.

other types of tumour.

(97.3 per cent of them smokers).

Sales of low nicotline filter brands were

dients. It was a dangerous Invention.

he wrote, but not nleotine.

rising steeply.

He also suggests the use of natural tobaccos in cigarettes because the toasted variety is inhaled more deeply.

It would be relatively easy for the Bonn Health Ministry to pass the neces-

(Der Tagesspiegel, 18 November (983)

School stress takes a toll of pupils

School ofter triggera psychosomatic liliness in children, says an article in the medical journol Arztliche Praxis.

The head of the psychosomatric department of Monater University's children's clinic, Professor Ingeborg Jochmus, writes that more children are being referred to psychlatrists.

Studies made in Heidelberg and Tubingen showed that in 1960 only one child in 12 had to be referred to a child psychiatrist because of problems at school. The figure in 1969 was one in five and in 1976 one in three.

Professor Jochmus: "In addition to their school problems, these children suffered from insomnia, nightmares, bed-wetting, muscle twitching, involunthry reflex movements, stuttering, early morning nausca and other digestive tract

She blames school stress on several factors: "They are only partly due to our having developed into a performanceoriented society and the youngsters' uncertain future. The problems are frequently due to the children's own poor psychological development and lack of talent. Sometimes these shortcomings arc of a partial natura like dyslexia, poor arithmetic and retarded speech.

Fear played a mojor role in psychosomatle disorders enused by school. An example: a child knows that it is weak in spelling. If it knows that it will have to take dictation at school the next day, worry leads to Insomnia. This is often followed by blliousness and vomiting before leaving home.

The child arrives at school frightened and without having slept properly. The augar level in the blood would go down markedly. Fallure in the test was the re-

Professor Jochmus: "Most children are afraid that coming home with poor marks will distress their parents. Fear of; (ailure is heightened by the parents' high, expectations. The insomn(a and the psyatic aymptoma before going to school are thus intensified.

The diaappointed parents imposed restrictions. This led to more problems.

She auggests that new inaights into psychological diagnosis should provide; the basis of a therapy. In the case ahe cited, the first thing to do would be to find; out whether the child suffered from dyalexia or whether the underlying cause was an inability to concentrate;

Pilla could only help as a support for educational and psychotherapeutic measures. In some cases, transfer to another school to ease the pressure on the child. aven more could help.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 19 November 1983)

gical sewage parification held in Kreare in the water for langer and give off It may even he sold to have applied in a twofold sense. Technical and micro-

mnre of their oxygen. Bio-reactors are already in aperation In several German cities. They carry nut biological sewaga purificotion in u wny that saves space and elminotes smell und

For industrial effluent the bucterin count needs to be increased and the hiochemical activity boosted. Heinz Brauer and ossociates at the Technical University, West Berlin, have devised an elevat-

ing jet reactor for this purpose. The elevation is provided by punched discs arranged above each other in a cylinder and powered hydraulically. Ed-

diea form at the holes, This ensures that the bacteria tend to reproduction and for processing organic clog less and to expose a larger surface area to the effluent.

It also ensures that i air bubbles are constantly renewed, guaranteeing the best conceivable oxygen supply to the

The elevating jet reactor can purify in between 15 and 30 minutes even extremely dirty effluent.

It is a small but high-powered purification unit that can decentralise the process, making it possible to treat effluent where it occurs.

A further advantage of decentralisation, according to Herr Cremer of the VDI in Düsseldorf, was that bacteria could be bred specially to deal with the specific category of effluent.

dustry may come closer together. That ahows in a particularly striking manner what close cooperation between

process engineers and microbiol needed for hiological efficents Su fur nerobie bacteria site been referred to in connections wage puriffuention. They into

the zinc in garbage.

her suggested.

winge puriffuention. They mail actions and the substance with the result that synthesised every year — and a nl'sewage sindge as a by product time of them can cause allergic

Provided it contains no heavy oxygen for their metabolism

They don't need to be piled to

waste intn over 90 per cent min carbon dioxide. The biogas calk strong adverse reaction to later

Herr Sahm of Jolich nucles in composition.

He felt the anaerobic protection much less energy than acrobe If the blogas output were tain count the entire cost of an acres ment could be covered.

What was more, the cost disposal could be cut So though even in the short term ests of environmental protection

(Suddoutsche Zellung, It No

Purification of sewage 'can be profitable'

Gehhardt gave him to read.

He indignantly rejects at

hurts, the same rage,"

The German population is declining. Families are becoming smaller. If the birth rates continue to be the world's lowest, there will be only 38 million Germans in the year 2030, Bonn Family Affairs Minister Heiner Geissler told the German Paediatric Society.

It was regrettable that more and more children were growing up without brethers and sisters. The average German family now had only 1.5 children.

One-child families are also becoming prevalent among the members of parliament. In the Adenauer era there were many MPs with lorge families. Not now. Right now only three MPs have none

Today, 57 per cent of German families have only one child. Growing up without brothers and sisters, once regarded as a curse, is now common.

The only child was ance seen as being spoiled and selfish. And the moment it behaved differently from other children, people would say: "What can you expect? It's an only child."

"It is now known that the child is not the problem case it was once made out to be," says Bonn psychology Professor Ursala Lehr.

But prejudices towards the one-child family are still deep-roated.

America started re-thinking on this after the first astronauts went to the moon: It turned out that each was an only child. All were picked for their outstanding intelligenca, daring and stamina.

Was it mere coincidence that all these astronauts grew up without brothers and sisters and therefore had parental love lavished on them? Psychologists - not only in the USA - began to look into

Some time ago, the German Research Association commissioned two sociolo-

Al for Druß The cinem RIME Changing attitudes towards the only child only

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

gists to study the lives of women who had carved out a career for themselves. They found that 70 per cent of these women — politicians, top civil servants, managers, entrepreneurs, architects, scientists and journalists — either grew

up as only children or with brothers and

■ MODERN LIVING

sisters far apart in age. "The fact that these women found themselves in a 'pioneer situation' from birth moulded their attitudes in later life," the two sociologists say.

The women they interviewed were not afraid to tackle something new. They were dynamic and did not shirk deci-

Psychologists say this self-confidence, the basis of aucceas in business and society, is because of the added attention first-born children receive.

Both mother and father devote most of their affection to their first child, If this child remains the only one, it continues to receive this undivided affection until it reaches adulthood.

Psychologist Magda Neuerer says: "In this way, tha only child is spared many a frustration.

In her book Elternlexikon (Parents' Encyclopedia) she explains why the only child usually copes with life rather well: its parents often both work and therefore do not have the time to fuss.

This makes the child substitute school friends for brothers and sisters.

Parents, too, have changed in the past

years: fathers ore no longer as authoritorian as they used to be, and mothers have increasingly ossumed the role of a friend. There is generally more of an atmosphere of friendship than a few decades ago.

The only child is, however, in danger of being over-cosseted by its purents. Some mothers are too protective, which does not encourage initiotive in the

It is important for the only child to experience life in a group, psychologists say. Even as a six-month-old, it should spend a few hours a week playing with other children of the same age to learn social attitudes. "In addition, only children need a challenge," says Magda

It is wrong for parents to smooth all difficulties for them. Children who receive too much attention in the family will later demand the same attention from society. They want to continue being the focal point.

Psychologisls are pretty much agreed that in most cases the only child's intellectual developement is splendld in a normal family.

It is imaginative, knows how to express itself, and its arguments are clever. It is usually highly motivuted, though it frequently has problems within a group because it has not learned to adjust.

But psychologists warn ogainst overemphasising this hecause children from large families also tend lo grow up with

Studies show that many of those children from hig familles are not particularly successful at school unil in their working lives. They luck motivation and are often not capable of expressing themselves.

The larger the family, the greater the likelihood of un authoriturian upbringing with many "dnn'ts." This lends to a certain rivillry among children, leading to unresolved frustrations.

Such an atmosphere makes it difficult to develop positive sentiments towards the parents.

from him."

at the same time."

Young people's reuctions to both an authoritarian and an over-protective upbringing are similar. In both cases they increasingly seek refuge among others of the same age, whose influence becomes dominant.

"The Germans are headed towards becoming a society of only children," says Frankfurt sociologist Dr Almut

This Irend would become more pronounced, and in the year 2000 more than 20 per cent of the population would live in one-person households,

No matter how much the family affairs minister deplores this, all indicalors show that birth ratea will decline still fürther.

Though this is the time when those born in the high birth rate years will found familles, the subsequent trend will be downward again, experts say.

Predicts Almut Steger says some 40 per cent of women capable of child bearing will remain childless around the year 2000. The trend towards one-child families will increase as early as next

Sigrid Latke-Jöhring (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 November 1983) Continuad from page: Hamburg police clamp down as gangs tighten their grip

of speculation: "What's the supposed to meao io this our nctions are not governed by the state of financial success because that any such rectors the forced the palice and the law provo wrong."

But why do the Bachar sail departments have been set up Driest: "Originally I wanted with under-cover agents, onother film. But all promise the appainted to crack down rejected it out of hand. Not rejected it out of hand had

prepared to give a penny...! sanised crime in northern Germuny make of film without a mark by said around Hamhurg's red The Bachmeier story is bouid to district of St Pauli. and that's why private film on the strip clubs and clip joints.

Bohm has not one but the stripe they are oo langer robbed or sector sponsors: the Film Provide pay inflated bills at pistol-point stitute, the Hamburg Business introther duress.

tion and the so-called reference to organised critime is growing. A allotted on the basis of licitis here agothere were said to be signs the previous film made by his bear. Now gangs threaten to become tion, television is io an the last same of feature. tion, television is io an the la maneot feature:

post of Hamburg is a particularly Driest's application for food to breeding ground for theft und recently turned down by the solen praperty, for hluckmail Film Promotion Centre with melly "protection money"), prosti-

His film will be backed by a spanlog, lllegal ionnigration and tion guarantee, lovalvement by the llegal labour agencies.

Atze Brauner und private fadet vanety), brihery, sinve-tradthrough the investment composite determination of the law.

One of the co-producers, big mised come, the Senate recently the copyright for the series And the dividual like the council, has taken on new ter, is the publishing hause the specially coospiracy and dividuals that the control of t Jahr (but not Stern which is \$ 18

sing brutality was apparent, daily in the use of firearms, and Long before shoating of the films started. Driest telephone

find out whether the two points clash. He says Boho put him law is cracking down on illegal m igencies many of which prolitelling him that he wauld com the problems surrounding the paying sweatshop rates to forof little Annu. Inchmeier, bes not interest him all that moch, at 200 of 60, including police, Driest: "I told him okay as tak, last month raised n Munich him to give me a ring if there and took away nearly 1,000 files.

change. I've heard nothing rompany, with representatives all www.grid, trades in industrial plant Things have changed in the security and service activities.

Hark Bohm: "Burkhard and relains to have a staff of 700 cons-

under no circumstances fied was workers in Europe, muinly under no circumstances flod to workers in Europe, multily in a clinch. I couldn't card less and filipinos. But the evidence of distributor Wohlrabe or Manage lacivity was so overwhelming that yers do. All that matters is the bembers of staff have been arresfilms that will get to the cinema are awaiting trial. thing that happens in this direction was to charge construction good for us. We're benefiting that happens in this direction was to charge construction good for us. We're benefiting that happens in this direction was to charge construction good for us. We're benefiting that happens in this direction was to charge construction good for us. We're benefiting that happens in this direction was to charge construction good for us. We're benefiting that happens in this direction was to charge construction good for us. We're benefiting that happens in this direction was to charge construction good for us. We're benefiting that happens in this direction was to charge construction good for us. We're benefiting that happens in this direction was to charge construction good for us. We're benefiting that happens in this direction was to charge construction good for us.

He elaborates: "I rather best the public doesn't want sny proceed the difference, inclu-Bachmeier. People only find it wand social security deductions. that we should both be making the way you can earn a clear And a day by hiring out 100 men. Mhorilles all over Germany are Driest would like Bohm to down on these latter-day version so that he can see it to had been a see it to had an a squads were set up in value of the country.

We started tog ether and I wish to together, "says Dries of the country to the country

finish together," says Das friendly smile.

The producer of Driest's file because's office work.

Schidor: "I can well imagine has been put on to this work at film to be raleased first will make the been put on to this work at money. The two films could be money. The two films could be work at film to be raleased first will make the been put on to this work at how success. There'll be quite the work and believe that they will in now the wilding and Emden squad are said to believe that they will in now the wild ap building contraction of the illegal sassing the particularly difficult (Die Zeil, 1) per spice work.

not just in dealing with victims. Shoot- larceny squad was outs between gangs are increasingly fre-

Gangs have grown increasingly harefaced from year to year, staking their claims to various areas of St Pauli in particular and defending their territory by force of arms. The police definitely left them to fight

it out among themselves for too long. This was due less to lack of enthusiasm on the part of officers on the spot than to poor leadership (if any) of the force.

The Hamburg police were in the throes of a crisis that immobilised them where lighting crime was concerned.

Former police chief Günther Redding was not up to the job. Shortly before he retired thieves even stole jewellery from his home.

Less senior officers were suspected of making common cause with the underworld nr of fulling to avoid in time the impressing that they were doing so,

Officers themselves fell foul of the law, being tried und convicted of offenees ranging from dealing in stolen goods to trading in parenties.

The Senate, or municipal authority, realised summething had to be done. A special commission was set up to look into allegations.

It consisted of representatives of the police and the public proscentor's office. They spent 18 months checking 900 allegations ugainst nearly 300 people, including 99 public officials.

A number of police officers were taken to court, and the Hamburg police

abolished. A special department set up by Home Affairs Alfons Pawelczyk has now set its sights on organised crime. It consists of 45 hond-pickedofficers

and clerical staff. They have the latest

der-cover agents, district, Their instructions also allow them leeway in other respects.

Several spectacular large-scale raids by CID squads, some in conjunction with the inland revenue's flying squad, hove notched up initial successes.

After long, hard work Wilfried Schulz, a self-styled restaurateur and businessman, boxing promater and longstanding uncrowned king of the St Pauli underworkd, was put behind bars.

He had often been taken into custody. but seldom for long. The police never had enough cyldence to keep him be-

Schulz, 55, has now heen "inside" for over a year and will be standing trial an charges of encouraging prostitution, heing un accessury to perjury, helping others to commit forgery and being assucjuted with hribery and corruption.

Wilfried Schulz and his associates are due to stand trial. So are a group of



equipment and are Red (and other) light at night, the gangetar's dalight. Ham entitled to use un. burg's Devidawache polica station in the notorious St Pauli

pimps known by the initials GmbH and Hamburg's Hell's Angels (who have even been banned by the Bonn Interior Ministry).

So three large-scale trials are in the pipeline. A special unit of the public prosecutar's office has been set up to handle cases brought to light by the police apecial department.

Two new chambers at the county court have been set up to ensure that the accused are not raleased befare their cases come up (as has happened in the past) because legal deadlinas couldn't be

In the heart of St Pauli, alangside the clip jaints on Grasse Freiheit, there is a Catholic church, St Joseph's. It has a sign on the gate saying: "There is nothing Jeaus can't handle.'

Senator Pawelczyk hopes he will ba able to say the same of his police.

Uwe Bahnsen (Die Well, 14 November (983)

Sweatshop job agencies cash in on cheap foreign labour

legislation has stepped up collaboration between government departments.

The health inaurance, lahour exchange, aliens' police, police, public prosecutor's office, inland revenue and factory inspectors used to work uncoordinatedly.

Now they have scrapped red tape and readily shure information and help each other out.

Yet Munfred Ochsmann in Hunover says what he and his colleagues have uncovered is merely the tip of an ice-

The report he and other regional labour exchanges have compiled for the Federal Labour (Mice in Nuremberg says that officials on the spot are dated with incriminating material.

Since last April over 1,000 breaches of the regulations governing private leasing of Jabour have come to light.

In Germany as a whole there are an estimated 200,000 Hiegal construction workers, which is a scandal in view of the 130,000 building workers registered as ucemployed.

In practice, as seen from Emden, ageocies working from Holland set up companies in Germany, using figureheads as managers.

These companies often employ only a single worker officially and aboveboard. His tax and social security contributions are paid to the right authori-

ties, so the companies are issued with certificates of good conduct. This is the sort of paperwork they

need to be able to go into business as sub-contractors to leading construction Contracts are drawn up and illegal la-

bourers then employed on building sites. Often the contracts are a mere excuse for what both sides know is going on. If the swindle comes to light the workers simply disappear, and with them

the company that supplied them. What do such activities cost the taxpayer? The tradea union confederation says the unpaid tax amounts to maybe DM 10bn a year and the unpaid health

ther DM5bn. These are enormous sums, and a body. of expens conferring at the Bundeskriminalamt a few days ago said they were realistic estimates.

Where so much la at stake there is bound to be tough competition, and at least two Dutch groups, the Nijmegen Malia and the Brabant Syndicate, are known to be competing for the lucrative German market.

. There was a recent dispute at Lingen nuclear power station, where one agent elbowed another out of a contract worth several hundred thousand deutschemarks.

Sub-contractor Gerardus Ouwena from Nijmegen, who employed 60 illegal Dutch contract workers at the reactor site, has threatened to get his own back on his successor.

"It's going to cost him a good few thousand," he says. Fear stalks the building sites, and

Federal Border Patrol and labour exchanga afficers are no stranger to it. They are most reluciant to be photogra-

phed st work. They are worried the gangsters may try to get their own back on them, and not for nothing. One border patrolman has been ahot at, another's car has been

But must the flying squad men be armed as a result? The Federal labour Office is seriously canadering issuing its special officers with firearms.

Even if it does, they will still face a legal problem. People can be taken to court and prosecuted for a criminal offence if they as much as steal a bicycle.

ed, whether for one offence or 100, and as Christof Burmeester of the building workers' union puts it:

"They and the companies that hire them can pay the fines out of their jacket pockets."

The fines are part of the way the operation is costed, and often enough the offenders are beyond the reach of the

We have fined one offender. DM720,000," says Manfred Ochsmann In Hanover. "But he has got off scot-free because he lives in the Netberlands."

Klaus Wiendl wersche Aligemeine, 19 November (983)

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, hamidity, sanshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of the aderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning juarneys to distant coantries and for scientific research

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